

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE GREAT CENTRAL COAL MINING COMPANY.

Capital £21,500, in 21,500 parts, or shares, of £1 each, paid up, and no further liability.

To be conducted on the "Cost-Book Principle."

Held under lease, of which 22 years remain unexpired, from the 29th day of September, 1854.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Mr. JOSEPH ADNITT, merchant, Bridge-street, Northampton.
WILLIAM BUTCHER, Esq., Cornhill End, Hardingsgate, Northampton.
Mr. WILLIAM DUNKLEY, farmer and auctioneer, St. John's-street, Kingsthorpe.
Mr. JOHN DULEY, ironfounder, St. John's-street, Northampton.
Mr. SPENCER JONES, shoe manufacturer, Drapery, Northampton.
Mr. JOHN LILLYMAN, brush manufacturer, Gold-street, Northampton.
Mr. ROBERT MILLS, clothier, Bridge-street, Northampton.
W.M. PORTER, Esq., St. Andrew's-street, one of the aldermen of Northampton.
Mr. WILLIAM BOE, gentleman, Gold-street, Northampton.

[With power to add to their number.]
BANKERS.—The Northamptonshire Banking Company, Northampton.
SECRETARIES.—Mr. N. W. FREEMAN, Market-square, Northampton; Mr. John Jones, Union-street, Northampton.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Hulme and Forster, Manchester.

OFFICES.—MARKET SQUARE, NORTHAMPTON.

PROSPECTUS.

The period having arrived when a combination of fortuitous and most advantageous circumstances, both of a local and general nature, have greatly enhanced the importance so long attached to the discovery of coal in the more southern portions of the kingdom, it has been resolved to form a powerful company for the purpose of resuming operations at the Kingsthorpe shaft, which several years ago, though then presenting such high promise of a successful issue, were obliged to be suspended for the want of adequate capital to carry on the works.

The property on which this mine is situated, consists of 30 acres, lying in the parish of Kingsthorpe, near the turnpike-road leading to the populous town of Northampton, about two miles distant. The works to which it is now desired to invite the particular attention of the general public, were commenced [for the discovery of coal] on the northern verge of the middle oolite strata, and were continued to a depth of 160 fathoms. In the course of this sinking, a number of facts of the most encouraging character were developed, and which have far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of persons conversant with the geology of the neighbourhood.

The formations of the lower oolite, lies and red marl, which geologically intervene between the site of these works and the great coal formation, were found to be very much thinner than their general estimated thickness, and at the period of the suspension of the works there was the strongest evidence for believing that the miners had actually penetrated some distance into the coal series, especially as a concretionate rock, 6 feet thick [exactly similar to one existing in the same geological situation, and resting on the coal measures in Staffordshire and Leicestershire], was found at the base of the red marl formation, and in the lower beds of which a strong hinge spring was discovered.

It is almost unnecessary to observe, that independently of the highly encouraging prospects, now so palpably exhibited of the discovery of coal in this part of England, it is a consideration of the greatest consequence to landed proprietors, and to the local interests generally, and when viewed in connection with the recent important discoveries of inexhaustible iron ore beds [thousands of tons of which are weekly sent out of the county to be smelted] in this immediate neighbourhood, the Great Central Coal Mining Project, may be truly said to assume an aspect of great national importance. In order to carry out this pregnant enterprise effectually, it has been deemed advisable to raise a sufficient capital in the outset to erect a powerful steam-engine and to meet all contingencies which may possibly arise in the progress of a work of this character; and it is confidently expected—from the various and very inviting circumstances shown, to warrant so strong a belief in a successful issue of the undertaking, to say nothing of the present high price of coal—that the shares will be rapidly taken up, and that the operations will again shortly be in a state of full and effectual progression.

The projectors propose to raise a capital of £21,500, in twenty-one thousand five hundred parts or shares of £1 each, the sum provided being much larger than it is considered will be requisite to meet every contingency.

It has been a fundamental principle in the rules of the company, that the mine shall never be in debt, and that every account shall be paid monthly, and that no shareholder shall be liable for more than £1 per share.

Applications for prospectuses and for shares may be addressed to Mr. N. W. FREEMAN, sharebroker, Market-square, Northampton; Mr. THOMAS LEWIS, sharebroker, St. George's Chambers, High-street, Birmingham; Mr. LANE, mining agent, 33, Threadneedle-street, London; Mr. EARL LANGSTON, stock and sharebroker, Queen's Chambers, Manchester; Messrs. HARRISON and BAKERTON, mining and sharebrokers, Liverpool; Messrs. CROCKER and Co., brokers, Plymouth; Mr. W. H. BRUNNEY, broker, Bridge-street, Bath; to the secretaries, the solicitors, or to any gentleman of the committee.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Committee of Management of the Northamptonshire Great Central Coal Mining Company.

I request you will allot me shares in the above company, of £1 each, and I hereby engage to take the same, or any less number than may be allotted me, and I undertake to pay the bankers of the company £1 on each allotted share when required to do so.

Reference.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

The following report from JOSEPH HOLDSWORTH, Esq., M.G.S.F., an eminent practical geologist, has been received:—

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE GREAT CENTRAL COAL MINING COMPANY.

Edinburgh, July, 1854.—GENTLEMEN: It affords me no small gratification to be informed that it has been determined to form a company forthwith, for the purpose of commencing operations for the discovery of coal at Kingsthorpe, and which, at a most encouraging juncture, were obliged to be suspended, from the great influx of saline water then met with, and the inadequacy of the means at command to conquer it, and persevere in the works with due effect. Since you have been pleased to favour me with an appeal for any further information I may be enabled to afford you on this momentous subject at the present juncture, I certainly should be very happy to respond to it, in a way that might tend more fully to elucidate any of the facts and circumstances necessarily affecting the grand object of your research. But the discoveries already made by the previous operations reduce the question at issue to a simple one, as entirely to preclude the necessity of entering into any special or general detail of such geological principles, as in the outset had a peculiar reference to the undertaking you purpose resuming; the great considerations now being, the presence of accessible coal-seams beneath the last penetrated strata, as they are, geologically, known to exist in the neighbouring counties of Leicestershire and Warwickshire, where they are known to immerse under the new red sandstone to the southward, and are in all probability at least on extensive with that formation. Several years have now elapsed since the above mentioned period, and as in the course of that protracted interval I have had innumerable opportunities of practically studying, as above, the great subject of my earlier predictions, I request you will allot me shares in the above company, of £1 each, and I hereby engage to take the same, or any less number than may be allotted me, and I undertake to pay the bankers of the company £1 on each allotted share when required to do so.

JOSEPH HOLDSWORTH.

* This quantity may be extended to 300 acres, or more, if required by the company.

IMPROVED PATENT WIRE ROPE.—Mr. ANDREW SMITH, THE ORIGINAL INVENTOR OF WIRE ROPE, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS, solicits the attention of the public to his IMPROVED PATENT MANUFACTURE, as the best and cheapest, having obtained his sixth patent since 1835.

Office, 69, Princes-street, Leicester-square, London.

ASSAYING AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Mr. NEWTON SAMUELSON (Certified Pupil of the Royal College of Chemistry, London, late Assayer at Messrs. E. and W. Forster and Co., lead and silver ore smelters, and manufacturing chemists, Millwall, London) begs to inform merchants, manufacturers, agriculturists, and others, that he has ESTABLISHED HIMSELF AT LIVERPOOL as an ASSAYER and ANALYTICAL CHEMIST. Assays of ores and minerals, analysis of guano and other manures, of soils, acids, and alkalies, accurately conducted on reasonable terms.

Laboratory, 3, Hack's Hey, Dale-street, Liverpool.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION IN ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen in

teaching to proceed to the colonies.

All inquiries respecting scale of fees, &c., to be addressed as above.

THE WAPENTAKE OF WILKSWORTH, DERBYSHIRE.

BON SALL LEYS MINING COMPANY.

Capital £10,000, in 2000 shares of £5 each.—Deposit 5s. per share.

The affairs of the company to be conducted on the "Cost-Book Principle."

The mineral ground to be explored by this company comprises the district of Bon-sall Leys, with parts of the Whitelow, Blakelow, Horsdale, and Greencliff Mines, and extends over an area of upwards of 1000 acres. From its geological structure, the number of veins of lead ore with which it abounds, as may be seen on the plans, and the great natural facilities for economical working, this situation has long been pronounced by practical and scientific miners one of the most promising in Derbyshire for remunerative speculation.

The hill known as Bon-sall Leys is composed of limestone, and rises abruptly from the valley called Via Gellia to a height of nearly 500 feet, continuing, with little variation, the same altitude for about three miles. Numerous veins of lead ore have been successfully worked for centuries by small capitalists or labouring miners to a depth of about 30 fms. (180 ft.), where a stratum of rock, called Tostone or Great Clay, is met with, bearing up so large a quantity of water as to render abortive all attempts hitherto made in sinking shafts to a greater depth.

This company has been formed for the purpose of driving a level or adit from the brook course in the valley, entering at the foot of the hill, and taking a northwardly direction, so as to intersect the free main east and west vein at the shortest distance and the greatest depth that can be obtained without the expense of machinery. By this means it is calculated about 40 fms. of stope under the toad-stone will be laid open in the same strata of limestone which have proved so productive in the opposite hill, at the Burrows, Bradwell, Goodlode, and Snake Mines (the two last being now in profitable workmanship), and also at Cress Cliffs in the Old End, Glos., and Pease's Ventres Mines.

The various veins and mineral titles of the surface workings have hitherto been held principally by miners of the neighbourhood, under grant from the Duchy of Lancaster, and under the provisions of the recent Act of Parliament, paying a royalty of 1/13th (reduced by consent to 1/24th) of the ore produced, and also a small charge of 6d. per load (about 2s. per ton). Negotiations have been entered into with the present owners, and purchases of their rights and interests, in and under the stratum of toad-stone in the ground which this company will require, have been completed on most advantageous terms. Arrangements, tending considerably to reduce the working expenses, have also been made with the land-owner for the sale of the limestone, calke, spar, and other minerals, by payment of a small per-cent.

A good supply of first-class miners, thoroughly experienced in the strata of the district, can be commanded on reasonable terms; and a spring of water near the summit of the hill will furnish means for ventilating the mine to almost any extent without machinery. All the calls will be made in advance, and each call will probably not exceed 5s. per share. Under good management, there can be little doubt that a field of mineral wealth will be opened, which will require the labour of many years to exhaust.

To any party interested, a personal inspection of the district would be far more satisfactory and convincing. The mouth of the level is close to a good turnpike road (Via Gellia), and about 2 1/2 miles from the Cromford, and 3 1/2 miles from the Matlock Bath Stations of the Ambergate and Rowsley Railway.

For further information, or to inspect the ground, application may be made to Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR, mineral agent, Wensley, near Matlock; or to Mr. ALFRED ALBRECHT, Via Gellia Lead Works, near Matlock. Prospectuses and plans may be obtained at the Advertiser's office, Derby; and at Messrs. STEVENS and SATCHELL, solicitors, No. 6, Queen-street, Cheltenham, London.

Many of the shares having been already applied for, all further applications must be forwarded to Mr. JAMES STROKES, solicitor, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, on or before the 26th day of August next. Wirksworth, July 15, 1854.

BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY.

Registered Provisionally.

Capital, £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. R. W. GOODE, Town Councillor, Birmingham.
Mr. BENJAMIN DAIN, Gentleman, Erdington.
Mr. H. R. COOKSEY, Town Councillor, Bordesley.
Mr. JOSEPH JENNENS, Gentleman, Moseley.
Mr. JOHN T. GOODE, Manufacturer, Birmingham.
Mr. GEORGE LINGARD, Town Councillor, Birmingham.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS.—Messrs. ATTWOODS, SPOONER, MARSHALL, and CO., Birmingham.

SOLICITOR.—Mr. W. H. REECE, NEW-STREET, Birmingham.

AUDITOR.—Mr. W. B. KETTLE, WATERLOO-STREET, Birmingham.

SECRETARY.—Mr. K. W. PEACE, WATERLOO-STREET, Birmingham.

PROSPECTUS.

By far the greater number of wagons used upon the railways by coal and other mineral proprietors are leased for a fixed term of years, at rentals varying from £12 to £20 per annum, according to their capacity and cost of construction—the latter ranging from £55 to £110 each. Such wagons, being the property of private individuals, and supplied by a few individuals, has proved unequal to the demand; it is, therefore, suggested by the promoters of this undertaking that a legitimate field is open for a Joint-Stock Company, and hence the "Birmingham Wagon Company" is proposed to be formed.

A first call of £1 per share will be required on complete registration; and calls will be made of £1 per share at intervals of not less than three months. Any shareholder desirous of paying up his shares in full may do so, upon giving notice to the directors, who will make such allowance of interest or profits as may be considered equitable, upon such proposed payments.

A conditional arrangement has been made with Messrs. MARSHALL and Sons, Britannia Carriage and Wagon Works, Birmingham, to build wagons for this company, that will yield a rental of 12 1/2 per cent. per annum on the cost; and they have further agreed to repair and maintain them for ten years, at a per centage on each cost.

It will be proposed that the dividend be limited to 4 1/2 per cent. per annum upon the paid up capital for ten years, and that the surplus, after deducting the expenses of carrying on the business of the Company, be invested in wagons.

To illustrate the working out of the proposed plan, the following calculations of the productive results of 1000 wagons are submitted by the promoters—

1000 wagons cost (say) £70,000

Leased at £13 per annum each, will produce £13,000

To be appropriated as follows:—

Dividends at 4 1/2 per cent. on £70,000 £3,250

Maintenance and repairs of stock and general expenses (say) 4,000 = 9,250

Surplus £3,150

The surplus of £3150 being yearly invested, will amount, with the accumulations, at the expiration of ten years, to £35,000; so that, besides paying the annual dividend of 27 1/2 per cent. upon the original capital invested in wagons, during the ten years, and maintaining the first 1000 wagons in good working condition [the sum set aside for repairs or re-instatement being ample and guaranteed for those purposes], the working stock will be increased to 1800 wagons, earning a nett income of more than £15,000 per annum, and yielding a dividend of at least 10 per cent. upon the original capital employed.

In the foregoing calculations, the minimum rent is adopted, whilst the amounts put down for maintenance of stock and expenses are taken at the maximum rates.

Upwards of 2000 shares are already engaged.

Applications for shares will be received by the solicitor to the company; the secretary to the company; and by Mr. NATHANIEL LEA, sharebroker, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

THOMAS LUCAS, Esq., 113, Aldergate-street; and Mount Pleasant, Barnsbury-square, London.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. LUCAS, Esq., 113, Aldergate-street; and Meldreth-cottage, Stoke Newington.
THOS. WOOLLEY, Esq., 15, Fenchurch-street; and Albion-road, Stoke Newington.
ROBERT BEVOR, Esq., St. Lawrence, Ramsgate.
THOMAS BAKER, Esq., 36, Newgate-street.

WILLIAM BRYDEN, Esq., Banbury.

T. BISGOOD, Esq., Carey-street; and Ludlow House, Amphill-sq., Regent's-park.

JAS. FISHER, Esq., Curzon-street, Hyde-park.

ROBERT THOMSON, Esq., St. Lawrence, Ramsgate.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS.—LONDON and COUNTY BANK, Lombard-street, London; NORTHAMPTONSHIRE BANKING COMPANY, Northampton.

SOLICITORS.—D. A. RIVOLTA, Esq., Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square.

BROKER.—WILLIAM FROOME, Esq., 20, Change-alley, Cornhill.

ADVISOR.—T. BAKER, Esq.

MANAGER AT THE WORKS.—Mr. H. NICHOLAS, Northampton.

SECRETARY.—Mr. THOMAS NURSE.

OFFICES.—WELLINGTON CHAMBERS, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

This company is formed for the purpose of smelting and selling the iron ore contained on the estates of the Right Hon. the Viscountess Palmerston and the Rev. R. Cox, situated in the parish of Duxton, near the town of Northampton, where the said ore abounds to an inexhaustible extent, of the finest quality.

Prospectuses of the company may be obtained, on approved responsibility of the parties applying, at the office of W. FROOME, Esq., broker to the company, 20, Change-alley, Cornhill, or of the secretary, at the company's office, Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street, London.

In accordance with the form annexed to the prospectus, application for shares to be made to the secretary of the company at their offices, as above, on or before the 21st day of August, 1854, after which time none will be received; and 10 days' notice will be given previously to the deposit money of 5s. being required to be paid.

DUSTON IRON ORE COMPANY.—TO IRON BLAST FURNACE BUILDERS.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the BUILDING of TWO HOT BLAST FURNACES, on the latest improved principle, capable of making each at least 120 tons of iron per week, are to send in contracts, WITH or WITHOUT suitable blowing or blast engine, addressed to the secretary of the company, at their offices, Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street, London, on or before the 1st September next, the whole to be completed by 1st January next, or forfeit £50 per day demurrage.—TERMS, cash on completion, or one-fourth of the amount of contract will be advanced when half the works are erected. THOS. LUCAS, Managing Director.

London, 20th July, 1854.

DUSTON IRON ORE COMPANY.—TO ENGINEERS.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the MAKING and ERECTING of a STEAM-ENGINE, BOILER, and MACHINERY, on the latest improved principle, capable of affording sufficient hot-blast to four furnaces, producing at least 120 tons each of iron per week, are to send in contracts, with plans and specifications, free of cost, on or before the 1st day of Sept. next, addressed to the secretary of the company, at their offices, Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street, London. The whole to be completed by 1st January next, or forfeit £50 per day demurrage.—TERMS, cash on completion, or one-fourth advanced when half the machinery is erected.

THOS. LUCAS, Managing Director.

London, 20th July, 1854.

OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTORY OF MINERS' UNDER-GROUND HAT CAPS.—E. COCK, REDRUTH, CORNWALL, is at all times prepared to execute UNLIMITED ORDERS for MINERS' UNDER-GROUND HAT CAPS, which he is sending to all parts of the globe, adapted

ful. Besides, had Government the will, they lack the power, as nothing but a standing army could assure the owner quiet possession. Were these properties, of which we occasionally hear, really auriferous to any extent, they would have been occupied by diggers long ago. I do not go so far as to say that very rich diggings may not yet be discovered on private land, but it is not probable at present. In my next I intend to make a few observations on quartz crushing as opposed to alluvial washing, and endeavour to point out the vast advantages of the latter course; then analysing the various localities of Victoria and New South Wales, to enquire where, it would pay best to erect works, what sort of works should be erected, the reasons why, and the probable expenses and returns; and, finally, I am prepared to answer, through your Journal, all objections to my schemes, and I trust I shall succeed in showing that it is yet possible to invest money very advantageously in Australia, to increase her golden export to an immense extent, substituting practical knowledge for cumbersome machinery, and the experience of years for the unfeigned knowledge of the London newsmen. I could find hundreds of men of undaunted courage, and with the education and knowledge of gentlemen in Australia, who both could and would conduct operations with success; but these men in general have no interest, no connection, and are neither trusted nor believed.—Aug. 6.

H. E. MICHAEL, B.A.

COLLIERY MANAGEMENT.

Sir.—Is there any truth in the Baconian maxim that "Knowledge is power?" or the addition to it by Dr. Birkbeck—"It is more; it is wealth, it is comfort, security, happiness;" or is it a mere euphemistic combination of words?

It would however appear, by some remarks that have been made respecting accidents in coal mines, as if the possession of scientific knowledge was considered rather detrimental than otherwise. It seems as if the coal miners, who have failed in producing any satisfactory system, are determined not to listen to the suggestions of any of their own class, forgetting that Watt, Arkwright, Cartwright, and Stevenson, were not practically engaged in those departments of industry which they so successfully improved by their genius. But it must be remembered that these men were ever ready to listen to the suggestions of the intelligent men who by sympathy collected around them. I have been led to these remarks by the importance that has been attached to the choice of inspectors of coal mines in the Parliamentary report, and by your correspondent, who signs himself a "Coal Miner." I do not for a moment doubt the necessity of selecting gentlemen for inspectors having proper qualifications, but what qualifications?—several years management of a mine, or seven years a practical miner? Are we to suppose that a man, who has not been able to prevent accidents in a mine of which he has had the entire control, can prevent the recurrence of accidents in mines which he can only visit once a year? No inspection will be of any avail until there is a good and efficient system of working and ventilation laid down, then we shall require men possessed of a practical knowledge of mining, united with such a knowledge of Nature's laws, that will enable them to say whether the prescribed system has been carried out in the way best suited to the circumstances of the mine. Your correspondent of the 26th July says that an undue importance is given by committees to the subject of ventilation, because it allows of the arguing of subtle theories by cause-and-effect men, chemists, surgeons, &c. What sort of men are they who do not pay any attention to the relation between cause and effect, I am at a loss to conceive; without them the miner who proposed to light a coal mine with its own gas, or the one who cut a hole in the lower part of a coal wall to allow the escape of gas specifically lighter than atmospheric air. That ventilation is a subject but little understood, either in houses or mines, is evidenced by the fact of 250,000, being expended for ventilation of the new Houses of Parliament, without a satisfactory result, therefore we cannot be so much surprised at its defective state in collieries. But when it is stated that the number of accidents from the fall of coals exceeds the number of accidents by explosions, it shows either gross carelessness or disgraceful parimony on the part of those working the mines, is not placing a sufficient number of jacks. This department must always be entirely under the control of the local authorities of the mine, and has very little to do with Government inspection, unless it is to bring culpable negligence before a proper tribunal. The miners of Durham and Northumberland have shown in their petition that they are fully impressed with the importance of ventilation and education, but under the present system it can hardly be expected that boys will attend school after passing ten or twelve hours in a mine. By the system of ventilation I am now exhibiting at the Royal Polytechnic Institution (two notices of which have appeared in the *Mining Journal*), I have endeavoured to show that considerable improvement can be made, both in safety and economy of working, by dispensing with traps and trappers, thus allowing the miners' boys the opportunity of obtaining an education that will be the means of giving superior intelligence and powers of observation to succeeding generations of miners. When I speak of education, I do not mean that system of parrotting that supposes a boy to be well-educated when he can spell "vaididinian," repeat a chapter, or answer a few questions respecting the glories of the Creator, which are exemplified in our every-day life? Why should not the youthful mind be familiarised with the physical and chemical properties of water and atmospheric air? or what is meant by the mechanical powers? The means of illustrating these things are always at hand wherever we have an intelligent teacher. Children are ready learners of facts, and if the impression we wish to make is not at all times conveyed, still the youthful mind is trained to habits of observation and reflection, which cannot but lead to beneficial results. When we have substituted intelligence for ignorance, we may look for great improvements, but there is something else to be done in another quarter; we must break down that intellectual conservancy that is continually checking the development of intellect in the working man, let us have free trade in intelligence as in other things. "Do as you are told," is a sad damper to the man that dares to think for himself; the man that dares to show he knows more than his foreman is very likely to be discharged for being too clever. If the truly noble lord who first listened to George Stephenson's suggestions had not been a man of quick perception, George Stephenson would in all likelihood have been discharged for seeing the benefit of his employer better than his superior.

I am afraid of trespassing too much on your valuable space, or I might be induced to make some remarks on the exclusion of the study of natural philosophy in our colleges, and the consequent ignorance of Nature's laws among those whom we suppose to represent the aristocracy of intellect. The study of the book of Nature is neglected for the conceits of men; for instance, as regards the laws of health, a plausible hypothesis is frequently substituted for a careful examination of such facts and arguments as our prejudice or our ignorance may have placed in opposition. It should be borne in mind that our greatest men have derived their inspirations from Nature. How many of Shakespeare's readers neglect the significance of the passage— "We find tongue in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything." *Wm-street, Kensington-road, Aug. 7.*

R. WILLIAMSON.

ST. TEATH MINING DISTRICT.

Sir.—It is with regret I look at your Share List and weekly reports, and there see a few remarks verified—the result of puffing and sharejobbing, and particularly in the above district, one known to be highly mineralised, and in many places well worthy of a spirited trial. Then, I ask, what has been done on the lodes? Has one of them been laid open or prosecuted in the right direction? I think not. In making a few remarks, I must begin with "Argus's" (of Truro) old friend, Mr. Proctor, as I was so annoyed at his exaggerated report that I privately wrote him, requesting him to repudiate what he had said, or I would expose their proceedings. In reply, he said the mines would be fairly prosecuted if I did not oppose. Now, what is the result? Have they not spent more money in erecting offices, smiths' shops, &c., than they have underground, at Wheal Eckley and Proctor United, saying nothing about machinery and other enormous expenses. I will not follow him in his wild career in other districts, but content myself with remarking on the folly of those connected with mining, who allow inexperienced people to squander away their money without giving them a shadow of a chance of ever getting back a single shilling, rather than pay a few pounds for sound advice. But when I calmly consider the subject, I think I am bearing hard in saddling Mr. Proctor with all this, as I firmly believe that three-quarters of those connected with puffing schemes have a view of profiting by sharejobbing, and when the bubble bursts they pretend to have been deceived. From indications I have seen I should say Proctor United is worthy of a trial by some one.

Wheel Trewyan is a mine in the valley a little below, which has been worked, and in constant litigation, for the last 10 years, at times throwing up a few tons of lead. They first confined themselves to a mere hole, and on passing I have often remarked on the improbability of so doing, when I think the late captain extended a level south, and found the lode improving. They had a promising pile of lead ore at the surface, and a steam-engine erecting. Once again calling, some time after, I found the engine removed, without even working a single day. Under these circumstances, surely this mine cannot be effectively tried.

Fengarno Mine, further down the valley, is on Trebetherick lode, which, in ancient days, returned thousands of pounds worth of extraordinary rich silver-lead and antimony. Here, a Tavistock company, who called themselves legitimate miners, held on for 30 years, and also returned some thousands of pounds worth of ore from the backs, above a 20 fms. adit. A mine most cowardly worked, as they never sank 3 fms. below the adit.

Old Trebetherick, a mine which for the last seven years has been in the hands of a company at Redruth, who have spent money enough above the adit to have erected an engine and cleared up the mine, but who have discovered nothing.

Wheel Rawdon is a parallel lode, south of Old Trebetherick, which has been in the hands of a London company for a great many years, with a lode I never thought much of. In passing about five years since, I happened to find a select party of agents there for a general inspection; they upbraided me for leaving such a promising lode unexplored, so near my old mine. In reply, I said I flattered myself that I knew a young lad from an old one, or a dead lode from a mineralised one, and I had left that one to prosecute. To which party have a portion of the Trebetherick lodes in their set of promises, but on which they have done nothing. I shall again refer to this.

At Trebetherick United, they have erected a steam-engine, and done a great deal of work, but I never could make out what it was for. They often report having found Old Trebetherick lode, from old acquaintance I at times call, but cannot recognise it. I tell them openly that they are not where I should go to look for it, they being in V-positions between two lodes, meeting somewhere about the angle of 45 degrees, with other lodes intersecting, which quite disordered it. They must go on the east side, as I could ground, to find Old Trebetherick lode. Their working on the east caunter lode has of late drawn down all the springs for half a mile in the east, which is a strong indication of the lode having taken that direction. I long since pointed out to the Old Trebetherick, Wheal Rawdon, and Trebetherick United Companies, the improbability of working their three mines separately, when a powerful engine on Wheal Rawdon promising lode, before alluded to, would have commanded the three mines, and drawn the water from all, leaving them a fair chance of success; but this did not meet the views of the secretaries, agents, and purasers. Now I fear it will come to the ground, without giving either mine a trial.

At Trebetherick Consols, but little has been done. Great Trebetherick lode has produced

several stones of lead on the backs for some length. The present party have gone one step in the right direction, by extending a level east in new ground. If I rightly recollect Capt. Richardson's report, he says that the end is now in promising ground, and worthy of prosecution; but the grand point in this mine is, that it has a large iron course, only a few fathoms from the lode. They should ascertain if this iron course underlays the same way as the lode, or if they cross each other in depth or in a linear direction; if so, they will make lead; if not, the chances are against them. Lead lodes with iron crossing them, are a good omen: it is this that makes the lead at Great Barden, and at other places I could name.

Trewidow is a north and south lead lode that once returned some lead; it shows lead on the backs for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length. A party a few years since erected a steam-engine, and sank 30 or 40 fms. deep, and drove a few fathoms on the lode, but never fully extended the shoal levels as they should to find ore. The north and south portions of the lode are still untried; had I contented myself with this kind of working, Trebetherick it would never have paid a dividend.

At Great Dachy there is a lode showing lead on the back—a good sign. The party

put up a small engine at one end of the sett, and sank about 15 fms. on all but a per-

pendicular lode; they stopped this shaft and commenced sinking a new one to cut the 40 fms. deep. Why not have continued the same shaft? If it underlined 1 ft. in

a fathom it was of no consequence; now the new shaft is to the same level as the first, and they can go no deeper with the engine. The 15 fms. level I recommended them of late to drive, appeared to have annoyed them much. I now find it is to the extent of their sett, with good stones of lead in the end. It is now time for the company to look round before commencing work again, or they will have to pay handsomely before they obtain the adjoining sett.

Fregardock Mine, on the cliff, said to have returned large quantities of lead in Queen Anne's reign; the present party took it up about three years since, erected a steam-engine, and sunk the shaft within 5 fms. of the cliff; on getting under the sea level they issued very favourable reports for some time, and a conscientious man promised to raise a given quantity of lead, and managed to dispose of part, or all of his shares; what portion of the lead was forthcoming the shareholders are the best judges. After sinking 30 fms. a Dusky officer made it his business to call to know where the ore was coming from, and who they obtained the sett from, as the Duke of Cornwall claimed the royalty to high water mark. The owner wished to know what portion of the lead was taken from under the sea; he was refused leave to enter the mine, and quite unexpectedly the pumps were pulled up and the engine sold. They have now only three or four men soon driving, in not a very likely direction to pay the company a dividend. I contend this mine is untried.

It is such blundering management as this in working mines, and setting up engines without first obtaining the sett, that disheartens shareholders, though they are often themselves in fault for being led away by parties who study only their own interest. I think I have here shown sufficient to convince any shareholder that these mines are not one iota the worse for what has been done in them; if anything, it has rather improved their value for a new party. Such a system of mining as I have alluded to is not only ruinous to the legitimate shareholders, but injures the practical miner; it collects them together, causes them to remove their families, contract debts, and leaving them without means to pay, when trade suffers. I will wind up for the present with congratulating the Old Tretherick party on the successful issue of their mine, hoping they will find the ore, when made marketable, sufficient to make many tons of barbary to last the *Date of Wellington* one day's firing on Cronstadt.

Wistow-street, Aug. 15.

N. ENNOR.

MINING, LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE.

Sir.—Legitimate mining is an object very desirable to be brought about, on private and on public grounds—on the former, since it is a honourable and lucrative employment; on the latter, since private interest would thereby be increased—extending of trade being its own reward. But genuine public spirit considered, and the eminence given to one's calling, are considerations not unfit by men. How comprehensive is the meaning of legitimate mining!—but I shall not enter into it, not wishing to fill up too much room. Besides, there are others more able: Messrs. Hopkins, Eddystone, and "Argus" (of Truro), have sounded their thunder (Jupiters, all); and some of the reptiles have crept away. Prepare you, Gentlemen, another magnetic mixture for the more sturdy readers. To you are many and deserved thanks due, from others, as I am to some extent aware, and myself.

The Gentlemen, Sir, have set lessons in which the public are not yet proficient; and they have others in store, in all probability, when these are learned. They have a knowledge of legitimate, scientific mining, and my words would be supererogatory. To be somewhat presumptuous, I would, if I had a scythe in hand, and the engine-houses before me, mow down 70 of the 100. Allow, Sir, for the figure (and the number may not be proportionately accurate), comparatively I am not far wrong. I am in hopes (which I have never had for some time), that we may now see some

allowance of the arguments of subtle theories by cause-and-effect men, chemists, surgeons, &c. What sort of men are they who do not pay any attention to the relation between cause and effect, I am at a loss to conceive; without them the miner who proposed to light a coal mine with its own gas, or the one who cut a hole in the lower part of a coal wall to allow the escape of gas specifically lighter than atmospheric air. That ventilation is a subject but little understood, either in houses or mines, is evidenced by the fact of 250,000, being expended for ventilation of the new Houses of Parliament, without a satisfactory result, therefore we cannot be so much surprised at its defective state in collieries. But when it is stated that the number of accidents

from the fall of coals exceeds the number of accidents by explosions, it shows either gross carelessness or disgraceful parimony on the part of those working the mines, is not placing a sufficient number of jacks. This department must always be entirely under the control of the local authorities of the mine, and has very little to do with Government inspection, unless it is to bring culpable negligence before a proper tribunal. The miners of Durham and Northumberland have shown in their petition that they are fully impressed with the importance of ventilation and education, but under the present system it can hardly be expected that boys will attend school after passing ten or twelve hours in a mine. By the system of ventilation I am now exhibiting at the Royal Polytechnic Institution (two notices of which have appeared in the *Mining Journal*), I have endeavoured to show that considerable improvement can be made, both in safety and economy of working, by dispensing with traps and trappers, thus allowing the miners' boys the opportunity of obtaining an education that will be the means of giving superior intelligence and powers of observation to succeeding generations of miners. When I speak of education, I do not mean that system of parrotting that supposes a boy to be well-educated when he can spell "vaididinian," repeat a chapter, or answer a few questions respecting the glories of the Creator, which are exemplified in our every-day life? Why should not the youthful mind be familiarised with the physical and chemical properties of water and atmospheric air? or what is meant by the mechanical powers? The means of illustrating these things are always at hand wherever we have an intelligent teacher. Children are ready learners of facts, and if the impression we wish to make is not at all times conveyed, still the youthful mind is trained to habits of observation and reflection, which cannot but lead to beneficial results. When we have substituted intelligence for ignorance, we may look for great improvements, but there is something else to be done in another quarter; we must break down that intellectual conservancy that is continually checking the development of intellect in the working man, let us have free trade in intelligence as in other things. "Do as you are told," is a sad damper to the man that dares to think for himself; the man that dares to show he knows more than his foreman is very likely to be discharged for being too clever. If the truly noble lord who first listened to George Stephenson's suggestions had not been a man of quick perception, George Stephenson would in all likelihood have been discharged for seeing the benefit of his employer better than his superior.

Argus's (of Truro) old friend, Mr. Proctor, is a man of great intelligence and knowledge, and I am sure he will be a valuable addition to the Royal Polytechnic Institution.

Mr. Hopkins's Circular, which came to hand this morning, makes me write: I contemplated doing so before.

Mr. Hopkins would do a service by publishing it in your Journal.

Mining is not a "dark unknown"—where it is, &c., only proves in connection with already-known results, and causes them—producing the depth necessary to study.

"Truth (of any kind) lies in a deep well."

It occurred to me that mining is less patent than in some other pursuits. The data are ample enough, however, requiring only more careful and accurate research.

"Knowledge is power;" "money is power;" both are power: therefore knowledge is money.

Would that the city men saw this clearly. There is, I believe, from what

I have seen, an amount of knowledge amongst humbler miners which would be well if it were concentrated into a printed focus. Mining would not suffer by this extension of knowledge—in fact, the contrary, if we can rely on the now prevalent extension of trade on the same principle. Mining is very low in the public eye, being regarded as uncertain, foolish, and often a job. I have painfully felt it to be a by-word personally. You, Sir, may call to mind a letter or two I addressed to you on the birth of an illegitimate mine, now gone to the Hospital (alluded to not a hundred yards from the occult Cornubian one-eye). Charity beams in that one eye! May his victim be regenerated.—Aug. 9.

A MINER.

ON MINE MANAGEMENT—SECRETARIES AND DIRECTORS.

Sir.—I have read attentively the remarks of, and fully concur in the opinion entertained by, your correspondent on mine management, inserted in your Journals of the 22d and 29th July. It is indeed preposterous to suppose that secretaries who have never seen a mine should know the duties devolving upon them, and that directors and chairmen, who know not the nature of the work they are to direct, or the quality of ore, whether it be lead or copper (if the mines produce any, by the way), can by any possibility be proper persons to take the management of anything more than the financial department of such schemes. They must be wholly at the mercy of the management of the original projectors, who, as far as I can see, have often other interests to serve.

This neighbourhood has lately been the scene of great endeavours to bring out mining speculations—the majority by parties wholly unacquainted with minerals or mineral pursuits. The avidity with which these schemes have been taken up is truly surprising, particularly when it is considered the projectors in most instances modestly ask one-half of the share free for themselves, for the discovery and property; thus the party who subscribes his 17, literally pays 10s. for the original projectors, and 10s. for himself; yet suffers the original projectors to dictate the 17, to be spent, when the original projectors know he has the majority of votes, and that majority is more than.

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It is a pity, for the sake of the mining interest of this kingdom, but of Yorkshire particularly—it being on the eve of becoming a leading mining district—that these practices are so prevalent; and that you will lend your powerful aid to prevent the result that must inevitably overtake such greedy and ill-contrived companies as the

name of the projectors, and the sincere desire of—

AN OLD STOCK AND SHAREHOLDER.

Aug. 10.

MINING IN IRELAND.

Sir.—I cannot claim consideration from you on the ground of being "a constant reader" of your interesting Journal; nevertheless, I can say that, whenever an opportunity is afforded me, I delight to dive into its mysteries—albeit, unused to "digging and delving"—and generally contrive to extract some useful information from its varied contents. Among other sources, I confess to having been particularly interested in a series of articles, tending to develop the mineral resources of the sister island, and its capabilities as a fruitful field for the employment of English capital, to which I have been led by a month's tour during last summer through the south and west of that magnificent country, and more than once have I been pained, as an Englishman, at the severe but apparently well-merited strictures of your Dublin correspondent, in reference to the conduct of parties here, professing to direct and manage Irish mining companies, but whose chief end and aim appears to be the transference of funds into their own pockets.

I should not, however, have ventured to intrude upon you any observations of mine, had not my curiosity been excited by a letter in your last publication, headed the Bandon Barytes Company, in which, if I am not mistaken, I recognised the well-known style of a near neighbour of mine (I had almost said a Forster brother), who, fresh from the Surrey hills, and ere the fumes of the Pekoe-flavoured Souchong of the morning's repeat had cooled down and evaporated under the chilling influences of official routine in Walbrook, entered the lists to baffle a lance with your Irish champion, in whose hands I may safely leave him, after gently admonishing him, that those who dwell in glass houses should not indulge in the somewhat dangerous amusement of throwing stones. My worthy neighbour indulges your readers with his ideas of the ordinary rules of business, and of the Stock Exchange. The first are valuable in their way; but the second, I certainly never heard his name in the House, although he may have practised in a "stag" alley. He might, however, at any rate, have gained sufficient experience not to boldly assert such absurdities, as that the *bonsaïs* dealing on our Exchange cannot obtain a settlement, because the scrip of the company enjoying his patronage never has been, or will be, delivered. And he may yet learn (I hope not to his cost) that where a palpable fraud has been practised, in the present case, taking money of people for a specific purpose, retaining it for four or five months, while the concoctors of the scheme—or, to use his own words, some parties connected with the concern—were jobbing in the shares; but failing of success in their nefarious project, the injured, innocent take effectual means to prevent the public being victimised by offering to return the deposits, and thus, as according to my friend's version, neither purchaser nor seller suffer any injury. I say, he may yet learn that the Committee of the Stock Exchange have power, and for this information, I may add that in a parallel case (the Coosheen Mining Company) it has been exercised, and may be so again—not that this can affect my good neighbour personally, for, of course, he is too honourable a man to practise what he denounces in others, although I had some faint recollection (but probably my memory is treacherous) that somewhere about three months since, while availing ourselves of the comfortable accommodation provided by Mr. Ball's for safely transporting us to the City, my worthy friend intimated having taken this promising concern by purchasing from 100 to 300 shares, the price then being about $\frac{1}{2}$ pre., and which, by the jobbing of some parties connected with the concern, were advanced 1 1/4 pre. Whether my worthy friend got the shares, or if so, the price he paid for them, I know not; but to me this appears very much like assisting to "rig the market," which, with such high-minded feeling, he so justly condemns (in others).

value for lead only. If it were situated in Cornwall, the only contest would be who should have it. Of course the presence of gold enhances that value, and it is yet to be seen to conclude that it also cannot be rendered a most valuable product.

The operations for lead will open up the mine; continual assays will discover where the gold is and where it is not. In some places it will be found rich enough in gold to be handed over to the smelters at once, at others some concentrating process must be employed; and the company will be in a position to take advantage of the experience obtained at other and neighbouring gold mines.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report be received and adopted, which was seconded by Mr. THOMAS, and carried unanimously.

Mr. FREEMAN wished to know whether a copy of the report would be sent to each shareholder?—The CHAIRMAN observed that the representative of the *Mining Journal* was present, and he had no doubt that full publicity would be given to their proceedings.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know whether, in the event of the 1/4 per share being raised to carry Mr. BRAIN, the owner of the mine, £10,000, for the property?

The CHAIRMAN said, Mr. BRAIN having elected to take money instead of shares, it would certainly be necessary to raise sufficient to pay him. If it had been a successful gold mine, Mr. BRAIN would have readily taken the shares. He knew that Mr. RODWIN had been offered 33s. each for 1000 shares, and refused it, having such great confidence in the undertaking.

Mr. FREEMAN said he believed the proceedings had hitherto been conducted in the most straightforward manner.

The CHAIRMAN said, as proof of the value of the mine for lead, Mr. THOMAS had taken 1000 shares, and considered it the most remarkable property he had ever seen.

Mr. FREEMAN wished to know if any estimate had been made as to the probable expenses required for working the mine for lead?

The CHAIRMAN replied that about 13000L was necessary to work it.

Mr. THOMAS said that, at a depth of 20 fms., the lode produced 3 tons per fm., and had since improved very considerably in going down.

The CHAIRMAN said there was no doubt but that, with a moderate capital, sufficient ore would be raised immediately to pay the working expenses. Mr. HARRIS, of the Clogau Mine, was present, and would give them some information on the property.

Mr. HARRIS said he should be happy to give them every assistance in his power. He was unacquainted with any shareholder in the Cwmbeisian Company; but visited their property to make himself master of the manner in which they were working their machinery; and taking it altogether, they had minerals sufficient to employ 500 men, and with a small outlay, he was satisfied large returns could be obtained. With respect to gold, he believed it was there, and was of opinion it could be worked at a considerable profit; but there was no doubt about the value of the lead lode, which was proved to be rich for silver. They had a good smelting-house and crushing apparatus, which could be put in working order at a small expense, and by hiring one of Medwin and Hall's steam-engines, they could commence operations immediately. Mr. HARRIS then read the following letter, which he had addressed to the chairman:

1, Mincote, London Wall, Aug. 5.—Having for some weeks passed been experimenting upon the celebrated Clogau gold lode, and being desirous of obtaining all the information possible as to the description of quartz, and mode of working, in the immediate neighbourhood, I waited upon Mr. Lynch, who gave me every information, and assisted me to inspect the Cwmbeisian property. I was surprised and gratified at the width and extent of the veins of quartz, and, from their appearance, believe them to be gold-bearing, independent of which there is a most valuable and extensive lead lode: from the quality of the ore, some of which is now at grass. I am certain if worked would realise a large profit. I estimate the cost of putting it into full operation at 13000L. I believe the Cwmbeisian proprietors are possessed (independent of gold) of a mineral property of great value. In respect to your wish for me to suggest the best mode to be adopted to work the gold lode, I would say in the first place ascertain beyond doubt that you have gold, and in sufficient quantities to pay for working. Secondly, see that the machines you have now on the mine (Berdan's), are in proper order, and that the balls fit the curvature of the pans, without which they will not work satisfactorily; having superintended the working of the pass at the Clogau Works, I found the fault lay in the size of the balls, although I have obtained upwards of 2 tons of amalgam by the leather, independent of a considerable quantity of gold by distillation from 20 cwt. of quartz by them. I have called them harsh names, but now think, that with some little alteration and with using hot water, they can be profitably worked. I cannot compress into a letter full particulars of the results of my experiments, and the best method at present known of extracting gold. I would suggest the necessity of having complete assays of the quartz from different parts of the lodes, not only to ascertain the quantity of gold, but also the arsenic and sulphur, as they must be got rid of by calcination. The capricious character and quantity of gold in the rocks will always render such assays of great importance. The extraction of the precious metals is a chemical operation, gold in the same mine is found in different conditions, and without chemical superintendence a great loss will ensue, and gold mining must fail. I shall be happy at all times to render gold mining in England every assistance in my power.—J. HARRIS.

The CHAIRMAN considered the best course to be adopted would be to adjourn the meeting for a fortnight, and call upon the shareholders to declare whether they desire to go on or not.

Mr. BENTON said it was necessary the shareholders should elect by that time whether they desire to go on or relinquish their shares, as, if they went beyond that time, they must pay a portion of the liabilities incurred.

The Hon. Mr. HOWARD thought they had better state a sufficient amount required to effectively work the property.

Mr. THOMAS was of opinion they ought to raise 5000L.

Mr. HOWARD said he should be happy to go on if they would put the gold question aside, and work the mine for lead.

Mr. LOW said he had visited the mine, and from what he saw as regarded lead, it presented a most magnificent appearance, and with their appliances it would be an act of folly to give it up, as there was no doubt as to the quantity of lead; and whilst they were getting that, if any portion contained gold let them treat it for gold.

Mr. THOMAS then proposed the following resolution:—That it is the opinion of this meeting that the property of the company should be worked as a lead mine, and that the question of gold, although not to be neglected, should be treated merely as a secondary matter.

The Hon. Mr. HOWARD seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. HARRIS hoped they would not lose sight of the gold question. He was getting at the present time out of the Clogau Mine, by Berdan's machine, 4 cwt. per ton, and he did not think those machines had yet been fairly tested.

After some discussion, it was agreed to adjourn the meeting for a fortnight, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

GREAT POLGOOTH MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopton-street,

Mr. P. D. HADOW in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the accounts were submitted, and showed cash balance at bankers 455L. 13s. 11d. The report of the directors was also read, which stated that every exertion had been made in the prosecution of the works. The new eastern shaft had been sunk to the 100, and the lode was proving richer than expected.

The CHAIRMAN said that the reports read, with the accounts, so fully set forth the proceedings of the company since he last had the pleasure of meeting the adventurers, that it was quite unnecessary for him to enter into any lengthened observations. The progress that had been made since December last had borne out the report of the mining captains, and showed that they had advanced as far as they expected. The amount of expenditure was certainly less satisfactory than the progress which had been made, but this had arisen from circumstances over which the committee had no control, as the working materials of mines had greatly increased in price during the last twelve months. The accounts read fully set forth the financial position of the company, and the report of the committee very truly stated that not more money than was absolutely necessary had been expended. In conclusion, he begged to observe that Capt. PUCKEY was present, and would be happy to offer any explanation, and afford any information, that might be required of him. Before he sat down he must observe that the expenses would exceed the returns for the next six months, and if money were not found they would be obliged to give up the mine.

A PROPRIETOR: What will be the expenses for that period?

The CHAIRMAN said they would not exceed 6000L per month. He then moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

The motion having been seconded and carried unanimously, several of the proprietors spoke highly of the able management of the committee, and expressed a strong opinion that some resolution should be passed in reference to those who had not paid up their calls.

It was then, after a short discussion, proposed that a special general meeting shall be called for Saturday next, to empower the committee to dispose of the shares originally represented by scrip certificates.

Capt. SKIMMING, in answer to some of the shareholders, said his opinion was, from a careful examination, that they had a very fair legitimate mine. They had opened new ground, and the work was going on very satisfactorily.

A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and committee, and a similar compliment to the auditors, terminated the proceedings.

TAMAR MARIA MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Royal Exchange, on Saturday.

Mr. S. WEATHERLEY in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the secretary (Mr. BALECOMBE) submitted the following report:—

There is no special feature, in the opinion of your committee, which requires particular notice; the *Mining Journal*, as the only medium of information available to the shareholders generally, is supplied from time to time with the reports from the mine, and the steady progress of the work is therein apparent. The work is confined, as you are aware, to the drving of the adit level on the cross-course, which level is now extended 71 fms., and from the opinion of the agent, confirmed by Capt. JONATHAN DAVEY, the committee learn that the No. 3 lode has not yet been intersected, but that it is still, from its underlie and dip, about 2 fathoms ahead. No. 4 lode, from which so much is expected (being fully opened upon and known as Wheal Thomas in Devon Great Consols), has been successfully opened in an intermediate piece of ground, worked by a set of adventurers under the title of the Latchley Consols, and is yielding good copper ore at a depth of 20 fms. from surface; consequently for their outlay. The committee have been reluctant to carry on the instructions of the last meeting as to the sale of the forfeited shares, open for redemption until the 15th July last, as this meeting was so close at hand: but they regret that the holders of the old scrip still resolutely set at defiance the conversion agreed upon at the special general meetings in Jan. and Feb. last, and some correspondence has taken place between Mr. BALECOMBE and Messrs. Hesp and Upplby, solicitors, for certain holders resident in Scarborough, that correspondence will be read to this meeting, and then such further steps will be taken by you as may appear most advisable. A section of the ground and a report by Capt. JONATHAN DAVEY is on the table, by which the weekly reports of the agent will be more easily understood. The last report from the agent is appended.

AGENT'S REPORT.

The adit level is extended now 71 fms., with tram road complete, 4 fms. 3 ft. 3 in. of which were driven in July month; it is now being driven with all possible speed, at 6f. 10s. per fm. According to Capt. DAVEY's dialling, we have about 11 or 12 fms. further to drive to reach No. 4 lode, which I suppose we can reach without the aid of an air machine; but as I feel confident that the lode, when intersected, will prove productive, I would recommend sinking an engine-shaft, in order to ventilate the mine, and enable us to work it effectually below this point. I would also recommend the erection of smiths' shop and storehouse, the foundation for which is already

cleared out, and sufficient stone raised for the purpose, a plan and estimate for which I will forward to you if desired.

Sabjoino is the balance-sheet to 5th of August:—

Cash in hand	£284 5 6
Mine cost April, May, June	£191 2 11
Secretary and office expenses	16 5 0
Merchants' accounts and sundries	12 13 6 = £272 1 5

Leaving balance in favour of adventurers. £167 5 1

The liabilities and assets showed a balance in favour of the latter of 4072. 7s. 7d., in addition to 1590 unissued shares.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a shareholder, said there seemed to be no doubt of probable results; but the shareholders should pay their arrears, so that the committee of management might proceed to develop the mine with more energy. There could be no doubt the committee had the option of disposing of these shares by auction, but they were desirous of giving defaulters an opportunity of paying their arrears rather than selling their shares.

A SHAREHOLDER asked the secretary if he thought the committee would refuse to accept payment for the forfeited shares if the money was tendered during the present month?

The SECRETARY said there was no disposition to cancel or sell the shares, and he had no doubt if parties showed a desire to proceed with the undertaking by the payment of their arrears the shares would be restored. They had 1590 shares unissued, and 590 forfeited. He was himself the holder of 1000 shares, and he must say that he thought it extremely unfair that he and others were compelled to keep up the mine for the benefit of defaulters, who, if the mine became prosperous, would endeavour to come in and reap the harvest. In reply to further questions the secretary said they expected in the course of a few fathoms to get into a very rich course of ore, and the fact of their being within a few fathoms of Wheal Thomas lode, which was one of considerable importance.

After some discussion, the question of the unconverted shares was left for decision to the committee of management, and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

THE KENMARE AND WEST OF IRELAND COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Moorgate-street, yesterday.

Mr. G. T. BRAINE in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report of the directors:—

During the last half-year, there have been sunk, driven, and stopped, the following quantities, at the following cost:—

Sunk	18 0	5 at a cost of £2 79 4 1
Driven	62 0 1	" 238 12 9
Stopped	300 3 6	" 476 13 6

The average is about 21.2s. per fathom.

The quantity of ore stated by Captain William Thomas to have been put to pile in the following months was:—

January	39 tons, of which the dressing cost was £2 1 11
February	38 tons, " 21 16 6
March	12 tons, " 21 9 7
April	None, " 21 9 7
May	None, " 21 9 7

These returns appearing to be so small, and the dressing charges so large and varying so little, whether the quantity was great or small, your directors being in other respects much dissatisfied and disappointed with the working of the mines, entered into a thorough investigation of the affairs of the company. They regret to say this enquiry led to the conclusion that the mines had been mismanaged, and that the accounts rendered from time to time were not to be depended upon, and the board, consequently, determined upon the immediate dismissal of Capt. Thomas.

The mines were accordingly placed in charge of the late underground agent, Mr. WASLEY, under the superintendence of Captain Skimming, a gentleman in whom the directors have confidence, and who proceeded to Ireland, accompanied by Mr. EAST and Mr. McCALLAN, two of your directors by whom all necessary arrangements were made, consequent upon the dismissal of Captain Thomas.

Captain Thomas threatens an action for breach of his engagement by the directors, who intend to defend it, leaving him to justify his conduct if he can.

Irrespective of the threatened proceedings of Capt. Thomas, his conduct since dismissal has not raised his character in the estimation of the directors.

Although working under most disadvantageous circumstances, Captain Skimming put to pile in

June, 39 tons of ore, the dressing cost of which was £2 28 7 5

July, 40 " 34 2 9

and the setting for August, it is believed, will produce 50 tons.

The works in course of erection at the last general meeting have been completed, and the mine is now thoroughly drained, and with the present machinery can be sunk and worked to upwards of one hundred fathoms.

The report of Capt. Skimming will put the shareholders in possession of some most important facts connected with the mines, both present and prospective; and your directors beg particular attention to it, believing that it may be depended upon, and that in its result it will be fully realized.

The receipts up to the 30th June, have been 3335. 8s. 2d., the produce of the sale of 111 tons of ore, and 71. 16s. 4d. from profit on stores.

In addition to the ore sold during the half-year, there was on 30th June 65 tons of ore upon the mine ready for market, and this quantity has been increased during the month of July to 105 tons, for which a vessel is being chartered.

The directors cannot conclude without expressing their regret that the workings of the mine had not been more satisfactory, and they cannot furnish a more pleasing statement of the profits of the last half-year; but believing that the mine will now, in future, as the directors believe that the mine will afford it, they intend to charge all outgoings to revenue.

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The following report of Capt. James Skimming was then read:—

On Wednesday, the 2d instant, Capt. WASLEY and I made the usual survey of the Kenmare Mines, and held the setting for the month of August. I beg to submit the following statement for the information of the shareholders at the general meeting:—

The directors are aware that during the last two months difficulties of a peculiar and painful nature had to be contended with, and it required the greatest amount of perseverance in order to be able to continue the work at all.

Nevertheless, I am glad to say that these difficulties are all now overcome; the mine is making steady progress, and is now in a more healthy position than it has been at any period since its commencement.

Since the last general meeting, very little has been done for the development of the mine in depth, as there were great difficulties in the application of the present situated power to that purpose. Nor have the deeper levels been extended to any great distance from the shaft, owing to re-arrangement of the pumping machinery.

So much of the lode as has been opened in the 66, has shown decided symptoms of improvement, and the future returns and prospects of the mine are, in my opinion, dependent upon the rapidity with which the shafts are run and levels opened, every possible exertion has been made during the past two months, the result of which is, that the pitwork has at last been got to the bottom, and the mine is now hauling stuff from the 66. Croker's shaft is down 1

the directors be empowered to wind up the affairs of the present company under the 53rd clause of the Deed of Settlement.

The resolutions were seconded, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said that the new company would not be formed unless a sum equal to 10,000/- be subscribed. The £s. 8d. would be kept to the credit of those who joined the new company, but would be returned to those who objected.

Mr. TOWNS moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, which was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated.

AUSTRALIAN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, Col. COOPER in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said they met to-day pursuant to an adjournment from the 19th of July. The committee met the shareholders now as they did on the last occasion. Having no further information to lay before them, beyond the fact that since that meeting five gentlemen, constituting the committee of investigation, had conferred with the committee of management; and they had come to the determination that the most sensible thing that could be done was to call a meeting, and lay matters before it. He hoped the committee would then be able to lay before the meeting some important information, which, he regretted to say, they were unable to do now.

Mr. LINDO said he had very great pleasure in confirming what the chairman had stated. The committee of investigation had been received with great courtesy, and the directors carefully took into consideration the matters brought before them.

The CHAIRMAN observed that time was of great value to the committee as well as to the shareholders. He assured the proprietors that the committee wished for such a meeting quite as much as any one present, and would call it the first opportunity; but before they did so they were desirous of obtaining certain information from their agent in Australia, who would supply them with plans and maps of their property, which the committee were waiting for.

A DIRECTOR hoped that he might be allowed to make an observation or two, as he understood it was considered desirable that the committee of management should be strengthened. That was an opinion in which the directors fully concurred, and it was their intention, at the earliest time possible, to call a special meeting of the shareholders. Whatever was done to-day would come before the committee of management, and would receive every possible attention. It would be for that meeting to decide upon whatever resolution was proposed to-day; but he should not feel justified in voting, nor would he vote upon any resolution submitted on the present occasion.

Mr. LINDO was about to put the resolution, when Mr. GUDALLA enquired if he had filled up the date? He did not wish to evict, but in the present lax state of things it was right they should come to a definite understanding upon the subject. There was a great deal of matter before them, and he really could not see that they ought to suspend their enquiry till the arrival of information from Australia.

The CHAIRMAN observed that Mr. Gudalla, if he were a shareholder, could see the books of the company at any time; they were open at all reasonable hours.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if there had been no accounts rendered?

The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative, and that they were at the office, open to the inspection of every shareholder. It would prevent a great deal of misunderstanding if parties would bear this in mind; and with part of the press before them, such statements as had been made were calculated to do the property considerable injury.

Mr. GUDALLA had no desire or intention to injure the property, but it was only fair that financial statements should be laid before the meeting at least twice a year. He could say for himself, as a proof of his desire to see things go on prosperously, that he was increasing his stock daily, well knowing that it would turn out well. He did not sign, because he was advised not to sign; but the fact was, the directors spoke in the guarded language of a Queen's Speech, and if they would condescend to explain matters more fully, the shares in this company would not be at the price they were at the present time.

Mr. ROGERS said he thought Mr. Gudalla had somewhat encroached upon the meeting. He (Mr. Rogers) had hoped that the days of talking had ended, and the day of business begun. He was quite willing—and he was a shareholder, and believed the majority of shareholders were willing—to take the chairman's word, that as soon as information arrived from Australia it should be laid before the shareholders. It was no use having public meetings to do nothing—that was a waste of money. He would, therefore, suggest that it be left to the chairman and committee to call a meeting as soon as practicable, after they were in the receipt of further information.

The CHAIRMAN did not wish to say that the parties opposing the directors did not do very good intentions, but he thought it very injudicious. He did not, however, say so with the view of giving offence to any party.

Mr. LINCOLN differed from the chairman: he thought the opposition had been of considerable benefit, and that the meetings had strengthened the confidence of the public in the undertaking—an attainment which was worth purchasing at the price of these meetings. (Hear.)

After some conversational discussion, it was moved by Mr. LINDO that the meeting adjourn, and that a special general meeting of shareholders be held at the London Tavern at an early day, after the receipt of the report and plans of the company's agent in Australia, for the purpose of considering and determining upon alterations in and amendments of rules and regulations of the company, which will be submitted to the meeting, for electing additional members, and transacting such other business as the meeting may deem advisable; and Mr. GILLAN said he had the pleasing task of moving a vote of thanks to the chairman and committee, and to Mr. Lindo and the committee of investigation, when the proceedings, which were conducted throughout in the most cordial manner, terminated.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders of this company was held, on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street,

Mr. WILLIAM H. DICKSON in the chair.

Mr. GRAINGER, the secretary, having stated that there was a larger number of the proprietary, either present or represented by proxies, at the meeting, than was required by the deed of co-partnership, for the object for which they were assembled, and having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said the present meeting was special, and called for the purpose of considering the propriety of increasing the capital stock of the company. Their manager had been most successful in making investments in the colony, and from the very commencement of the company's career up to the present time, they could refer to handsome dividends received. They had been applied to by the manager in urgent terms to have increased pecuniary facilities placed at his disposal, believing he could very profitably use them. The original capital of the company, when it was established in 1840, was only 70,000/-, and that was increased to 100,000/-; but the board of directors have now come to the opinion that a much larger capital could be employed to greater advantage, and all the more so, as there would not be increased expenditure resulting from the employment of further funds. The manager, besides the several mineral properties which he had acquired for the company, had recently made various investments of an unproductive character at present, such as land for building, in and immediately surrounding Sydney, of which he thought very highly, and which in a short time could not fail to be very advantageous. The application to which he had referred, on the part of the manager, had for some time past occupied the serious consideration of the board of directors. They found that money could now be lent in the colony on good mortgage security at from 10 to 12 per cent.; they also found that the manager could obtain a premium of 5 per cent. on his drafts on London, though, of course, these were only branches of the company's operations. Under these circumstances it was that the directors thought it right to ask the shareholders to create the additional stock proposed in their recent report. Since, however, they had recommended the creation of the new stock, which it was proposed to issue at a premium, some doubts had arisen as to the propriety of their so doing; but their object in recommending that a premium should be paid had been to protect the old shareholders. They had a most valuable property, and a large reserve fund; and they did not think it right to let persons who might purchase new stock—and so being entirely new holders—come in and participate in these advantages without making some arrangement to meet such cases, and the proposal to give off the new stock at a premium was designed partially to do so. But, upon examining the deed of co-partnership, it appeared that there might be some difficulty as to the application of the premium—at all events, the clause in the contract was not so clear upon the point as could be desired; and they had, therefore, come to the conclusion that it was better to issue the stock, as the shareholders themselves were to get it, *cf par.* (Cheers.) He was glad to find that the general body of shareholders was very strongly in favour of the creation of additional capital, as he held in his hand proxies representing 50,000 shares in favour of the measure, in addition to the large meeting of the shareholders then present, showing that it was a very popular measure, and not very likely that the new shares would soon pass from the old shareholders. The chairman concluded by moving the following resolution—viz., "That the original capital stock of the Scottish Australian Investment Company, of 100,000/- sterling, be, and hereby is, increased by the creation of 100,000 new shares of 1/- sterling each. That the said new shares shall be issued at par, and offered, in the first instance, to the present registered shareholders of the company, in an equal ratio to the number which they respectively now hold of the original stock. That a first instalment of 5/- per share shall be payable on all such new shares, on the 1st day of September next. That not less than three months' notice shall be given previous to payment of any further instalment; that no call shall exceed in amount the sum of 5/- per share; and that an interval of at least three months shall elapse between each call. That the said new shares shall, in the first instance, be issued as scrip shares, and the holders of said scrip shall be entitled to participate, to the extent and in proportion to the instalments paid thereon, from 1st December, 1854; so that the first half-year's dividend on said new shares will be payable in August, 1855, on the instalment then paid. And that the directors of the company be, and hereby are, fully authorised and empowered to give effect to this resolution."

Mr. STRONACH, in seconding the resolution, said he represented a large body of shareholders in Scotland, and the only point on which they had any objection to offer, in the recent report of the directors, was the recommendation that the proposed new stock should be issued to the present shareholders at a premium: in every other respect they were highly satisfied with and approved of it. They were, indeed, unanimous in their opinion as to the advantage of increasing the capital; and he (Mr. Stronach), who had long been a pretty large and steady holder of the stock, did not hesitate to express his opinion, with confidence, that if Mr. Morehead, their manager in Australia, had more funds, they would be invested to their benefit. The directors had done well in calling this meeting, and proposing the resolution they had done; and he was certain the shareholders would to a man most readily take their new stock, and pay upon it. The shares had been at 3/- 10s. a share before now, and the only shares, he believed, he had ever participated with, had been 10/- at that price to a gentleman who had requested him to let him have them; and—especially when the mineral properties of the company came to be turned to account—he did not by any means despair of soon seeing them at the same figure again. He should not longer detain the meeting, but conclude by cordially seconding the resolution.

After a lengthened discussion, the resolution was unanimously carried, amidst much applause.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question by a shareholder, said that the first call would amount to 25,000/-; and at the present time they did not anticipate raising more than 50,000/-, although they took the power to increase the capital to the extent of 100,000/- The reserved fund was applicable to dividends should it be required for that purpose; but he hoped it would be kept entire until the mineral properties were developed, and then, perhaps, in one form or the other, it might find its way to the pockets of the shareholders.

After a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, the meeting separated.

A few days prior to the mail being dispatched, it was stated, in Sydney, that coal had been discovered at Hawkesbury, on the estate of the Rev. Mr. Therry. If this should be corroborated, situated as it is within an easy distance of the Australian metropolis, it was calculated that a profitable market would soon be found, which would be of great advantage to the producer and consumer.

A meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at the offices of the company, New Broad-street, Mr. R. WILLIAM CRAWFORD in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that as there were not a sufficient number of shareholders present to constitute a meeting, they could not come to any resolution; but if it was the wish of the meeting, the directors' report could be read, and he should be happy to afford any information in his power, if it was required.

In compliance with the wish of the shareholders present, the following report was submitted:

Agreeably with the intimation made to the proprietors at the last general meeting, they have made a second call of 2/- per share; this call has been well responded to, and the conditions of the charter have been complied with.

The valuation of the works and property of the Indian Iron and Steel Company has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Mr. Beaumont's detailed report upon the general position and prospects of the undertaking has been completed; and the board hopes shortly to be in a position to express definitively an opinion as to the propriety of immediately concluding the negotiation for the purchase of the works and property of the old company, at the price named by the arbitrators, and entering at once upon active operations.

In the meantime, the old company have continued to carry on the works, and to do all in their power to place them in the most advantageous position for the proposed transfer to the new company. The apparatus for casting railway chairs referred to in the last report, and other useful machinery, have been dispatched; and negotiations are in train for engaging skilled Swedish workmen to proceed to the works, for the purpose of introducing the most improved methods practised in that country in the manufacture of the best qualities of charcoal iron.

At the date of the last report, the chief engineer to the Madras Railway Company was engaged with the Government authorities in selecting the site of the terminus on the western coast of India. The board have since learned, with great satisfaction, that Beyrope, the chief seat of the company's iron-works, has been so selected, and that the surveys of the first 50 miles of the line inland from that point is in progress, with the intention of the construction being at once proceeded with. This portion of the line not only traverses some of the forest districts from which the iron-works will draw their chief supplies of fuel, but will also open out an easy communication with other important mineral fields of the company's works on the Malabar as well as the Coromandel coast.

Your directors cannot conclude this report without expressing their deep sense of the great loss which the company has sustained in the death of their respected chairman.

The CHAIRMAN said that, under other circumstances, it would have been his duty to move that the report be received and adopted; but as the meeting was not legally constituted, all that he could do was to offer a few remarks. And, first, he would refer to the last paragraph in the report, announcing the loss which the company had sustained in the death of their respected chairman. No one could regret the loss more sincerely than himself; but he was quite sure it must be a matter equally painful to the whole body of shareholders. It was stated in the report, that the valuation of the works and property of the Indian Iron and Steel Company had been proceeded with, and brought to a satisfactory conclusion. When the directors last met the shareholders at that board, they told them that these works had been estimated at 50,000/- Since then, however, they had received an adjudication of this portion of the property, and this valuation of the plant, &c., was represented to have been reduced from 50,000/- to 36,000/- The report also stated that Mr. Beaumont's report upon the general position and prospects of the undertaking had been completed. It would, however, be quite premature for the board to express any opinion upon it at present, further than this, that the points had been very fully and ably discussed by Mr. Beaumont, and it would remain for the shareholders to determine whether or not they would go on with the undertaking. It would, no doubt, be satisfactory to the members to know that, out of 30,000/- which constituted the preference shares, 14,000 had been paid upon. In connection with these shares he must state this, that a great many applications were made for them, but in consequence of a statement made in print by a discredited applicant, the applicants became alarmed, and elected to forfeit their shares. The directors, however, had no doubt of the whole of the shares being readily taken up. Another important point alluded to in the report was, the Beyrope, the chief seat of the company's iron-works, had been selected as the site of the terminus on the western coast of India. It was quite unnecessary for him to enlarge upon the importance of such an adjunct. They had all that they required by way of means of transport, with regard to the supply of fuel, &c., and would be enabled to obtain articles of manufacture from India. The present proprietors were doing all in their power to present the property to the company in the most efficient state; and they had engaged parties to go out to India for the purpose of manufacturing charcoal iron upon the most improved principle. The directors had the same object to serve as the shareholders, and the latter might safely rely upon the board taking such steps only that were calculated to benefit the interests of the company.

In reply to a shareholder, the CHAIRMAN said the directors would not go on unless they could have sufficient capital. They had now a paid-up capital of 75,000/-, and a further reserve of 70,000/-; but it would clearly not be worth while to proceed if, upon mature consideration, they should be of opinion that the report of Mr. Beaumont was not conclusive as to the success of the undertaking.

Mr. HADOW said he understood the chairman to say that not more than 14,000 out of 20,000 shares had been taken—was that so?

The CHAIRMAN said there were more taken, but not paid up; 14,000 were all they could depend upon.

Mr. HADOW said he had also understood the chairman to say that he had Mr. Beaumont's report. He thought it would be very satisfactory to the meeting to see it.

The CHAIRMAN individually had no objection to produce the report, but he thought the matter would be better left in the hands of the directors. If it was the feeling of the shareholders generally to have a voice in the arrangement, the better way, perhaps, would be to call a special meeting.

Mr. HADOW thought the shareholders would not be likely to dissent from anything recommended by the directors, but still he felt that it would have been very satisfactory to have the report of Mr. Beaumont produced.

The CHAIRMAN said he felt himself under great responsibility, and should certainly not proceed in the matter without great caution. After some conversational discussion, Mr. HADOW moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, which was carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated.

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Lime-street, on Wednesday, Mr. J. HOLFOORD in the chair.

The directors report expressed their pleasure at meeting the proprietors, this being the first opportunity afforded them of submitting a report of the company's operations from its complete registration, in 1852, to June, 1854. During this period no less a number than 9645 proposals had been made, and although it was originally intended to confine the business of the company to the metropolis, it had been found necessary to enlarge the basis of the undertaking, and to extend the guarantee of plate glass insurance to the provinces, as well as to Scotland and Ireland. The sanction of the proprietors to this step was given at a special meeting lately held, and it afforded the directors great satisfaction to state that so warmly had the proposal been seconded by the public, that in one week alone no less than 17,500 shares in the Plate Glass Universal Insurance Company were subscribed for, and that the company would now assume the direction of affairs. The preliminary expenses, amounting to 1741. 19s. 10d., it was proposed should be carried over a period of six years, and in this sum was involved the necessary outlay in establishing 166 country agencies already possessed by the company, forming, as it was expected, the nucleus of a large future business.

The auditor's report stated that the profit standing to the credit of the account, and applicable to a dividend, was 614. 11s. 8d., from which the directors recommended a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, and the carrying of the balance to the reserve fund. The statement of accounts showed on the debtor side an amount, including 614. 11s. 8d. surplus, of 2290. 2s. 4d., and on the credit side, including 535. 14s. 6d., balance at bankers and in hand, a like amount.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that the present position of the company was exceedingly gratifying to the directors, and must, he thought, be equally so to the proprietors. The success of the undertaking had far exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and was rapidly increasing. There could not be a doubt as to its utility, or its permanent support. The facts set forth in the report fully confirmed that opinion; and as the accounts had been carefully audited, he had much pleasure in moving that the report be received and adopted.

The motion, having been seconded, was carried unanimously.

Mr. SMITH expressed his satisfaction with the management and progress of the company, and moved a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. WORCESTER, declaring a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. SUNLEY said, that as this was the last occasion on which the Plate Glass Insurance Company would appear under its present title, as it would now merge into the Plate Glass Universal Insurance Company, he had much pleasure in congratulating the shareholders on having secured the valuable services of so able a managing director as Mr. Stephenson. That gentleman's exertions and abilities were so well appreciated, that he (Mr. Sunley) was satisfied every shareholder would agree with him, that that gentleman was entitled to their warmest thanks (applause). When the company first started, Mr. Stephenson had to encounter innumerable and almost insurmountable difficulties; but, by his unwearied exertions, he had overcome them all, and had achieved the success he so well deserved. He begged, therefore, to move a cordial vote of thanks to their able manager, Mr. Stephenson, for his zealous and valuable exertions in promoting the interests of the shareholders.

Mr. JONES seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. STRONACH thanked the meeting for the honour conferred upon him, and observed that he had had, as Mr. Sunley had very truly stated, almost insurmountable difficulties to contend with; for, as they all knew, there was invariably a certain degree of apathy and caution among tradesmen, which almost amounted to prejudice, with regard to joining new companies. The benefits, however, conferred by this company soon became apparent, and had at length driven away like wildfowl from one to another, and all were now becoming anxious to join in its advantages. Since its formation, they had received 9645 proposals, and in one week less than 17,500 shares were subscribed for by the public. His duties had been performed to the best of his ability, but they had been materially lightened by the services of their solicitor, Mr. Taylor, whom he now begged to thank for his kind assistance. In conclusion, he hoped to see the present shareholders participating in the advantages of the Plate Glass Universal Insurance Company, the success of which he thought was beyond a doubt. (Cheers.)—The thanks of the meeting were then passed to Mr. Taylor, which that gentleman acknowledged, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

GREAT BRIDGE IN CANADA.—A letter from Montreal, July 24, says—

"On Saturday the greatest engineering effort of modern times was commenced, under the most favourable circumstances; the preparations for receiving the first stone of the Montreal Victoria Tabular Bridge—the connecting link between the Far West in the Atlantic seaboard—having been carried out with the most perfect success. In the midst of difficulties which no past experience could overcome, Mr. Hodges, the chief manager of the affairs of the contractors, has succeeded in demonstrating to the Canadian public the practicability of spanning, with an iron bridge, the mighty St. Lawrence River, an undertaking which, till very recently, was looked upon by them as being next to impossible."

On the Belgian Eastern Junction Railway, there is at the Arquennes quarries, a stupendous viaduct (of wrought and cast-iron, upon piers of solid masonry), which spans the deep valley, the canal, and the quarries beneath, at an elevation of about 75 feet. It is a beautiful and most remarkable structure, containing only one-half the weight of iron usually employed in structures of similar dimensions, light in appearance, as gossamer suspended in the air, yet so solid that the deflection, under the most severe tests, was scarcely appreciable. The principle is about to be adopted in all similar works in Belgium.

After a lengthened discussion, the resolution was unanimously carried, amidst much applause.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question by a shareholder, said that the first call would amount to 25,000/-; and at the present time they did not anticipate raising more than 50,000/-, although they took the power to increase the capital to the extent of 100,000/- The reserved fund was applicable to dividends should it be required for that purpose; but he hoped it would be kept entire until the mineral properties were developed, and then, perhaps, in one form or the other, it might find its way to the pockets of the shareholders.

After a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, the meeting separated.

A few days prior to the mail being dispatched, it was stated, in Sydney, that coal had been discovered at Hawkesbury, on the estate of the Rev. Mr. Therry. If this should be corroborated, situated as it is within an easy distance of the Australian metropolis, it was calculated that a profitable market would soon be found, which would be of great advantage to the producer and consumer.

EAST INDIA IRON COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at the offices of the company, New Broad-street, Mr. R. WILLIAM CRAWFORD in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that as there were not a sufficient number of shareholders present to constitute a meeting, they could not come to any resolution; but if it was the wish of the meeting, the directors' report could be read, and he should be happy to afford any information in his power, if it was required.

In compliance with the wish of the shareholders present,

PONTERWYD.—The lode in the 22 fm. level, east of cross-cut, is from 5 to 6 feet wide, composed of carbonate of lime, blende, and clay-slate, with good stones of ore throughout—re-set to six men, at 51 per fathom; the lode in the same level, west of cross-cut, is 6 ft. wide, composed of spar, blende, and clay-slate, with spots of lead ore of a very promising appearance; this level is set to two men, at 51. 5s. per fm.; the men have completed cutting ground for the plat in the 22 fm. level at the western shaft, and are now engaged in putting in plat, collar, penthouse, etc., in order to commence sinking below this level immediately; this shaft is set to 16. 10s. per fathom, which will be finished by the end of this week. Highbrow shaft is cleared up to six men. The middle engine-shaft is down 10 fm. 3 ft. below the adit level; the ground is hard and troublesome for sinking—re-set to six men, at 14s. per fathom. The lode in the shallow adit level, driving west from the eastern part of the mine, is very large, and composed principally of spar, blende, and galena, with a promising appearance; this level is set for four men, at 41. 11s. per fathom, and is now within about 15 ft. of reaching the ore-ground seen on the eastern shaft; all other things are going on regular.—G. PARSONS: Aug. 16.

BORRINGTON.—Harrison's lode is in the deep adit level, driving east, is 1 ft. wide, composed of a mixture of sulphate, barytes, and carbonate of lime, and will yield 2 cwt. of lead ore per fm., very promising; should this lode contain a little more lead, it will greatly enhance the value of this mine, especially as we have such an advantage for the development of the same, and have at this point about 37 fathoms of lead ore. The lode is very hard; the lode is small and unproductive. We think it advisable to put the end men to drive a cross-cut south, to cut Harrison's lode, which is about 12 fm. distant at this point, and a parallel lode with the south one. The stopes in the bottom of the middle level, on the south lode, will yield about 3 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the shallow level, on Taylor's lode, will yield 2 cwt. of lead ore per fm. In the winze in this level the lode is loose and open, being composed of decomposed manganese and carbonate of lime, with a little lead ore, but not much to value. Taylor's lode in the shallow level, driving east, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of carbonate, barytes, and carbonate of lime, with good stones of lead ore occasionally. The stopes in the back of this level will yield about 3 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The driving here is very bad, and we have about 8 tons ready for market.—J. TAYLOR: Aug. 16.

SORTBRIDGE CONSOLS.—Eastern Shaft: The eastern end is still improving; it will now turn out 4 tons per fm.; it is a splendid course of ore. I only wish we had our levels extending east and west in the 30. We shall, I hope, be able to resume the shaft in the course of a week or two, as the small engine is getting ready. The stopes in the backs are as last reported. We commenced the perpendicular shaft yesterday; set 10 fm. certain at 51s., to be completed in all respects. Next Saturday being our setting-day, I expect to stop the western shaft until the above shaft gets to that level. The lode is still small and poor. I have put the men to cut in north, thinking there is yet another piece of lode not discovered. We are continuing the adit as before; the lode keeps its size, about 5 ft. wide, with some good spots of tin, not good enough to save. We are getting on with the dressing operations as fast as we can get the ore drawn from underground, and expect we shall send some to market as we draw it up.—J. MITCHELL: Aug. 16.

SOUTH BOG.—The shaftmen have completed cutting plat and putting in ladder road down to the deep adit level, and have commenced sinking the engine-shaft another 10 fms. We have discovered a lode in the deep adit, which is 3 ft. wide, composed of galena, quartz, and lead ore, a more promising lode. We have a splendid lode in the bottom of the stopes for 4 fms. in length, which will produce 5½ lbs. of lead ore per fm. The lode in Powell's adit is strong, and promises to be productive for lead ore. We have commenced dressing, and shall soon have a good parcel of ore ready for market. All other operations are progressing satisfactorily.—S. MORRISON: Aug. 16.

SOUTH CRENVER.—At the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 94 fathom level, ground is favourable, lode 20 in., to 2 ft. wide, with stones of ore, manganese, and jack. In the 94, east of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, stones of ore. In the 94, west of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. foot wide, stones of copper ore. We are expecting a change in this end shortly, by the appearance of the lode. In the level above the 84 fm. level, west of ditto, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with stones of ore, and looking more kindly than when last reported. In the 84, end of ditto, lode 2 feet wide, producing 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm. In the 74, at the winze in the boundary, the lode is 2 feet wide, unproductive. In the 74 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 1½ tons per fm. In the 64, east of Gore's, the lode is 2 feet wide, stones of ore. In the 54, east of Gore's, the lode is 1 foot wide, with a little copper ore. In the 44, west of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 1½ per fm. Our tribute at present is not looking so well as in time past.—J. DUNKESTER: Aug. 7.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS (TAVISTOCK).—There is no alteration in this mine since my last report.—J. COCK: Aug. 9.

SOUTH WHEEL YEOLAND.—The 32 north presents indications of being near the lode; it produces a quantity of water, and there are some small veins passing through the ground, impregnated with copper ore and muriatic. I am not quite certain as to the length of this cross-cut to the lode, but will ascertain it, and inform you in my next. The cross-cut south is going on satisfactorily. The 30 is being driven east by the side of a large lode, which I have but little doubt of finding productive when we cut through it, as there is a good leader of tin in the stopes behind it. The stopes referred to is being worked by six men, and I think they will keep our 12 heads of stamps constantly at work. We hope to have, in about five weeks from this time, 3 tons of good tin for sale from this mine. Our costs are not heavy, the operations for the present being confined to driving the two cross-cuts, and the end referred to, with the stoping.—E. WILLIAMS: Aug. 10.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—Enclosed is the bill of the sold yesterday; it would have been more but our racks could not be got to work, and consequently a certain class of tin could not be dressed up for this parcel. I have given the purser a cheque for amount of tin bill, £61. 17s. The uranite branch is only yet visible in the 25; as soon as I hear the value of the ore I will then give my opinion of the working of it. The branch in Hawkins's land I do not calculate to be of much value in this level.—R. H. WILLIAMS: Aug. 3.

STRANGFORD MINE.—The 10 fm. level is now driven rather more than 11 fms. south of shaft; 3 fms. 5 in. of this was driven in the past month, at 51 per fm., and is now being driven at 41. 10s. per fm. For the greater part of the last 4 fms. we have what may be called a lead lode, yielding on an average about half a ton per fathom for the past week. The lode has been in an improved condition, and will yield per fathom more than stated above. North of Shaft: The cross-cut put out in a westerly direction 52. 5s. per fm., 1 fm. at 51 per fm. The lead which was discovered in this level at the last report continued for about 6 ft. in length, and appears to be a short shoot or pipe of ore, with indications of improvement. Hawk deeper, in being broken and bended in the bottom of the level than in the back. I estimate the lead broken and driving through this shoot of ore at about 1 ton. The stopes in the back of the 10 fathom level have continued to yield a moderate quantity of lead, just as stated in my last report, and are now being worked at 50s. per fm., which price will have to be increased at the expiration of the present barrow. My recommendations for future operations are as follows, and I am decidedly of opinion that our present prospects will warrant these being fairly carried out—viz., the sinking the shaft for a 20 fm. level with all possible spirit, and to do it without delay. With this object in view, I have already taken the men from the cross-cut and put them to prepare for sinking: the work shall have to be performed previous to our beginning to sink will require about a fortnight's time, and I think it will take altogether about five months to sink the shaft to the adit, and depth. Further, I would recommend the driving of the 10 fm. level south, while it continues productive or indicates well; and also stopping away the back of the 10 fathom level. During these five months required for sinking the shaft, I think our expenditure on the mine will be about 100 per month, and towards meeting this outlay I calculate from present prospects that we shall raise from 600, to 800, worth of lead monthly; and I also think that by the end of this month we shall have something like 25 tons of ore on the surface, including the 9 or 10 tons now in the store, and which was raised from our old mine.—Aug. 8.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—In the 215 end the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel and ore. In the 205 end the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of spar and ore. In the 190 and the lode is 1 ft. wide, rich work. In the 160 and 145 ends no lode has been taken down since last report. At the north mine, we are getting on favourably in sinking the shaft below the 100 fm. level; in the 100 end the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of cap, muriatic, and ore, saving work. We hope to communicate the same with the tributary workings next week. We sampled on Saturday, the 5th inst., computed 50 tons of rich silver-lead ore. Samples have been sent to the different smelters in the usual way.—J. SMITH: Aug. 8.

THOMAS'S UNITED.—In the 60 fm. level, driving east of engine-shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, yielding 8 cwt. of ore per fm.; the ground is hard, which seems to agree with the lode. In the stopes east of Lloyd's winze the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 8 cwt. of ore per fm. In the stopes west of winze the lode is 20 inches wide, yielding about 5 cwt. of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 50 east the lode is just as the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 7 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 40 fm. level east the lode is small, but contains a little copper ore and muriatic. I am of opinion that we are getting nearer a wider lode, as the end is letting out more water than usual. The masons are getting on favourably with the wheel-pit, &c.—A. WATERS: Aug. 7.

TINCROFT.—Highbrow tin lode in the 152 fm. level, driving east of engine-shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 15d. per fathom; in the winze sinking below this level, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 10d. per fathom; in the 142 fm. level, driving west of engine-shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 5d. per fathom for tin and copper. Chapple's lode in the 130 fm. level, west of shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing saving work. In the 120 fm. level, west of shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 12d. per fathom. In the 120 fm. level, the lode is 8 feet wide, much improved since my last report, now 12d. per fathom for tin and copper; in the 130, driving east of shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 8d. per fathom for tin and copper. At North Tincroft, in the engine-shaft sinking below the 120, no lode has been taken down since my last report, worth 12d. per fathom. In the 130 fm. level cross-cut, east of shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 10d. per fathom; east of shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 12d. per fathom. In the 130 fm. level, west of shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 10d. per fathom. In the 120 fm. level west the lode is 3 feet wide, improved, now worth 20d. per fathom. In the 110 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 12d. per fathom. Our prospects, west of the whole, are a little improved.—PETER FLOYD: Aug. 8.

TOKENBURY.—We have set the shaft to sink below the 52 fm. level, at 12d. 10s. per fm., and we hope to have good speed in sinking the next lift. In the 37 the ground in the south cross-cut is improving; about 4½ ft. drives the past week. The engineers have been preparing for the erection of the new engine; we shall lose no time in its completion.—Aug. 7.

TREBELL TIN.—We are driving a level east on the south part of the lode about 6 ft. wide, which is producing good stamps work throughout; we are not carrying the whole of the lode, consequently cannot tell its exact size; we shall be able to stop it speedily after the level is driven. The stopes are producing stamps work throughout, much the same as last reported.—H. WILLIAMS: Aug. 9.

TREGEONBERRIS AND CARNEBONE FAT-WORK.—The manager reports that the boiler is fixed, and the masons are building the boiler-house. The main beam of the engine is on the mine, and the cylinder and condensing work, nozzles, etc., are expected by the end of the week. Jenkin's engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 3 ft. The new lode cut in the above shaft, having a north underlay, is some through the shaft. We shall have about 5 fms. cross-cut in the adit level to drive to cut this lode, which we intend doing as soon as Jenkin's engine-shaft is sunk to the adit level, which is 18 fms. from surface. Everything respecting the working department of the mine is progressing very satisfactorily.—July 31.

—We shall commence putting in the engine next Thursday, and in about 5 weeks

we shall get the engine to work. We have cut water in Jenkin's engine-shaft, but do very little more until the engine is at work to drain off the water. Highbrow shaft is cleared up 7 fms. from surface.—July 29.

I have to say that the tools have been up on the engine-house wall, and fixed in its place. We are now fixing the cylinder. The masons are building the boiler-house, which will be finished by the end of this week. Highbrow shaft is cleared up to six men. The middle engine-shaft is down 10 fm. 3 ft. below the adit level; the ground is hard and troublesome for sinking—re-set to six men, at 14s. per fathom. The lode in the shallow adit level, driving west from the eastern part of the mine, is very large, and composed principally of spar, blende, and galena, with a promising appearance; this level is set for four men, at 41. 11s. per fathom, and is now within about 15 ft. of reaching the ore-ground seen on the eastern shaft; all other things are going on regular.—G. PARSONS: Aug. 16.

BORRINGTON.—Harrison's lode in the deep adit level, driving east, is 1 ft. wide, composed of a mixture of sulphate, barytes, and carbonate of lime, and will yield 2 cwt. of lead ore per fm., very promising; should this lode contain a little more lead, it will greatly enhance the value of this mine, especially as we have such an advantage for the development of the same, and have at this point about 37 fathoms of lead ore. The lode is very hard; the lode is small and unproductive. We think it advisable to put the end men to drive a cross-cut south, to cut Harrison's lode, which is about 12 fm. distant at this point, and a parallel lode with the south one. The stopes in the bottom of the middle level, on the south lode, will yield about 3 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the shallow level, on Taylor's lode, will yield 2 cwt. of lead ore per fm. In the winze in this level the lode is loose and open, being composed of decomposed manganese and carbonate of lime, with a little lead ore, but not much to value. Taylor's lode in the shallow level, driving east, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of carbonate, barytes, and carbonate of lime, with good stones of lead ore occasionally. The stopes in the back of this level will yield about 3 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The driving here is very bad, and we have about 8 tons ready for market.—J. TAYLOR: Aug. 16.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—The lode in the 100 fm. level rise, east of Christoe shaft, is 6 ft. wide, composed of spar, blende, and clay-slate, with good stones of ore throughout—re-set to six men, at 51 per fathom; the lode in the same level, west of cross-cut, is 6 ft. wide, composed of a mixture of spar, blende, and clay-slate, with spots of lead ore of a very promising appearance; this level is set to two men, at 51. 5s. per fm.; the men have completed cutting ground for the plat in the 22 fm. level, at the western shaft, and are now engaged in putting in plat, collar, penthouse, etc., in order to commence sinking below this level immediately; this shaft is set to 16. 10s. per fathom, which will be finished by the end of this week. Highbrow shaft is cleared up to six men. The middle engine-shaft is down 10 fm. 3 ft. below the adit level; the lode in the shallow adit level, driving west from the eastern part of the mine, is very large, and composed principally of spar, blende, and galena, with a promising appearance; this level is set for four men, at 41. 11s. per fathom, and is now within about 15 ft. of reaching the ore-ground seen on the eastern shaft; all other things are going on regular.—G. PARSONS: Aug. 16.

ROBINGTON.—Harrison's lode in the deep adit level, driving east, is 1 ft. wide, composed of a mixture of sulphate, barytes, and carbonate of lime, and will yield 2 cwt. of lead ore per fm., very promising; should this lode contain a little more lead, it will greatly enhance the value of this mine, especially as we have such an advantage for the development of the same, and have at this point about 37 fathoms of lead ore. The lode is very hard; the lode is small and unproductive. We think it advisable to put the end men to drive a cross-cut south, to cut Harrison's lode, which is about 12 fm. distant at this point, and a parallel lode with the south one. The stopes in the bottom of the middle level, on the south lode, will yield about 3 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the shallow level, on Taylor's lode, will yield 2 cwt. of lead ore per fm. In the winze in this level the lode is loose and open, being composed of decomposed manganese and carbonate of lime, with a little lead ore, but not much to value. Taylor's lode in the shallow level, driving east, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of carbonate, barytes, and carbonate of lime, with good stones of lead ore occasionally. The stopes in the back of this level will yield about 3 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The driving here is very bad, and we have about 8 tons ready for market.—J. TAYLOR: Aug. 16.

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and from which immense quantities of ore were raised from the adjoining sett; this lode, according to the bearing, 20° east of north, traverses Wood Mine sett from 600 to 700 fms. I have put two men to sink a trial shaft, and two more to cut it further north, and to trace it on the back, in order to carry on future operations; this is the lode former parties contended for, but never cut. My candid opinion is, that if the working of this mine is fairly and fully carried out, judging from the locality and indications, it will ultimately prove productive, and give general satisfaction to the proprietors. The masons are building with all speed, and the smiths are getting on very well with the connecting-plates for shaft-rods and joints, as required. I enclose the cost-sheet for July, which I hope you will find correct.—S. COCK: Aug. 9.

YEOLAND CONSOLS.—I send you the list of settings for August, by which you will perceive that several reductions have been made in respect of labour. The general prospects of the mine have undergone no material change since my report of the 25th July. We are altering the application for pumping the water from the new shaft as fast as we can, and shall be ready to attach the rods to the pumping-engine in a day or two, after which this shaft will be sunk without hindrance. The kilns have undergone a great change for the better, and speaks well for the lode, which we shall cut in about 8 fms. sinking. I hope in the course of a short time to bring this mine into such a state of working as to give you and the company general satisfaction, and that in a short time the mine will pay its way. By sinking the Roborough shaft, and extending the deeper levels through an improving lode, I look for a still further improvement. The setting is as follows:—Sinking in back of the 36, at 16s. per fm.; stopping in back of the 24, at 5s. per fm.; stopping in the 24, at 22s. per fathom; driving the 36 east, at 35s. per fm.; driving the 24, at 23s. per fathom.—R. WILLIAMS: Aug. 10.

WEYSGAN SLATE QUARRY.—We have shipped the cargo of slates for Bristol, and our works are progressing satisfactorily.—R. W. R. SADLER: Aug. 8.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTERN MINING ASSOCIATION.—[Report from 10th to 24th July]:

Rajas.—In this mine we have still about 2 ft. of water in the 30, which prevents us from resuming any of the bargains. In the slope below the 20 the lode has improved considerably, and looks very promising; a favourable change has also taken place in the ground, which is easier to excavate. The returns from the south-west workings continue variable, but still remunerative. Upon the whole, the mine appears to have improved, and the tributaries are doing well.

Old Mine.—All the slopes (with the exception of one in the eastern workings) yield satisfactory returns, averaging from 4 to 4½ tons of ore per fm., and look promising. In the tram-road level there is no change of importance since last reported. The prospects in the winze sinking under the shallow adit continue equally good, yielding remunerative returns. The lode in the east level is about 7 ft. wide; it yields good work, and holds out very promising indications for the eastern parts of the mine.

United Mines.—There is no improvement to note in Woodall's level; the appearance of the pitches is promising, and the returns pretty good.

Michell's.—The lode in the shallow adit rises presents much the same appearance as last reported, but the ground is rather hard; if we do not soon see a change we think to go higher up in an old working, and sink instead of rise, which will be easier and less expensive. No alteration in the new adit.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED MINES:

Friburg., Aug. 2.—At Wilhelm's level, in the end going east on the Teufelsgrund lode, there is no change since last report. In the rise in the back of the level the lode is 4 in. wide, making 3 cwt. of ore per fm. The workings in the winze under this level, with the exception of the rise, have been stopped for the present, as there is not sufficient air for more than one set of men to work; they will be resumed in a fortnight or so, by which time we shall be able to put in the air pipes from the old adit level. In pitch No. 1, in the back of the level, the lode is ½ ft. wide, worth 3 cwt. of ore per fm. In pitch No. 2, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing 4 cwt. per fm. In pitch No. 8 the lode is nearly 3 ft. wide, making 25 cwt. per fm. In pitch No. 9, the lode is upwards of 1 foot wide, yielding 16 cwt. per fm. In pitch No. 12 the lode is ½ ft. wide, making 7 cwt. per fathom. In pitch No. 13 the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 14 cwt. per fm. These pitches have been stopped for this month, as we have a great accumulation of ore at grass, but they will be resumed as soon as our heap of ore is somewhat diminished. In the middle level, in the end driving east (which is about 150 ft. in advance of the end in Wilhelm's level), the lode is 10 inches wide, producing 6 cwt. of ore per fm. In pitch No. 12, in the back of the level, the lode is 1 ft. wide, making 6 cwt. of ore per fm. In pitch No. 13 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 18 cwt. per fathom. In pitch No. 16 the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding 9 cwt. per fm. In Trudp'st level, in the end driving east on Teufelsgrund lode, from the bottom of winze No. 3, the lode is ½ ft. wide, without much ore. In the end going west, towards the east end in middle level, there is not more than 4 in. of lode, with no ore to value. Here we have also been obliged to stop work till air pipes can be placed; we shall then resume sinking, in order to effect a communication with Wilhelm's level as speedily as possible. On Schindler's lode, in the end going north from the bottom of the winze, the lode is ½ ft. wide, producing 2 cwt. per fm. Pitch No. 6 in the back of Trudp'st level, yields 2 cwt. of ore per fm. Pitch No. 7 is worth 7 cwt. per fm., and pitch No. 9 south produces 9 cwt. per fm. In accordance with the instructions I received whilst in England, I have had the stuf cleared out from the south end in Trudp'st level, and six men have been set to drive on the lode in that direction; at present there is about 8 in. of lode without ore. There were 750 cwt. of rough ore crushed last month, which produced 465 cwt. of dressed ore (13% per cent); 7½ tons of ore were dressed more than in June. The men are getting the old shaft cleared out as rapidly as possible; it is now 150 ft. deep, and I expect to be through to the old adit in another week or so. As we get down the underlay increases greatly, and at our present depth the shaft is upwards of 17 ft. wide; this causes some delay, as there is much more trade to raise than we expected. At Herrenwald, our air machine is completed, and six men have been set to drive on the new lode, in a westerly direction, at the junction of the two lodes. At Wies, the lode is ½ foot wide, with good stones of ore. We commenced smelting the 40 tons of ore that we had dressed on Monday last, and in the time they are run through the furnace I shall have another 20 tons ready, so that the worth of the campaign may be estimated at 10000. to 12000.

LA FORTUNA MINING COMPANY:

Linares., July 31.—As you are already made aware, our chief points of interest connected with the underground operations are dependent on getting the engines to work. I am consequently very glad to report to you the discharging of the *Amelia* at Seville, with the remaining part of our machinery. Capt. Kendall is now there, in order to see the careful discharge and loading of the heavy pieces for this place. The engine-house at Canada Inca is up to the top of the bob-end, and is an excellent piece of work. We are still delayed for want of masons to finish our shafts, but I am glad that we have forwarded so much this part of our work previously, which will enable us to proceed with much regularity, and dispatch on our engines going to work. On completing the Canada Inca engine and boiler-house, the men will proceed with that of Los Salidos, so that I hope, when one engine is ready to work, the other house will be nearly ready also.—H. THOMAS.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINES:—[Received August 7.]

Gongo., July 1.—It is my firm opinion the Camara ores will produce more favourably when tested by amalgamation, but the process proposed being new in this country, it was impossible to speak positively until trials had been made. At Cata Funda, we are at length below the old sink, and have intersected a level driven by the former proprietors at that point, which must be cleared before any investigation of consequence can be undertaken. Both ends were choked up, thus leaving no alternative, or I should probably have had something definite to communicate on this occasion. I have had a number of samples taken of late, many of which have shown gold, which was not previously the case. The completion of the new rego, erecting the great western stamps, and applying the amalgamating machinery received from the Hayle Foundry will, I greatly fear, from the appearance of affairs, yet accomplish a couple of months, although every effort shall be made to beat up the mill to work at an earlier period. What is being done, although apparently slow, is well done, whilst after all is the main consideration. Capt. Guy has discovered in the course of making the rego some rather encouraging jacintos, which has on some occasions shown fair samples when washed in the water. I intend to have it followed up, especially as I can have it done at scarcely any cost. The stuff from which the several stamps have been supplied has proved extremely poor, even that from the tunnel scarcely yielding anything, which I hope, however, will not be long duration. The washings for the month are as follows:—Goldsmiths', 8 ozs. 10 dwt.; Hochender', 5 ozs. 5 dwt.; Workers', 1½ ozs. 3 dwt.; Jointville's, 1 lb. 8 ozs. 6 dwt.; Camara, 1 oz. 16 dwt.; = 4 lbs. 9 ozs.

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION:—

Chaves., June 30.—Just when the captain was writing his report (May 30), a crush occurred in one of the large ascents, from which the soft stuff is pulled down to the main adit. It began above (the weight of so great a stretch of head-wall being too much even for the strong and numerous timbers supporting), but extended down to the tram-road, which was filled in consequence with stuff. This not only prevented the wagons from being run, but necessitated new passes being made from the main adit more easterly to get to the slope, from which all the jacintos had been taken. From this delay, and from only having the stuff taken from these new passes to stamp, of course the produce fell greatly off. Indeed, it is impossible to obtain a regular produce, as there is not a sufficient number of Englishmen to do the work; for when we have engaged in timbering the mine, the stopes cannot be properly attended to. Produce for the month, mks. 1 6 4 6.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING ASSOCIATION:—[Rec. Aug. 7.]

Morro Velho., June 19.—Product for May, 30,668 oitavas=294,926 lbs. troy, derived as follows:—From stamps, 28,968 oits.; arrastras, 1437 oits.; new streaks, 285 oits.—total, 30,663 oits., from 7439 2½ tons of stone, yielding 4122 oits. per ton. This produce is less than it should be, because, as a part of the experiment relating to the roasting of the stone, three heads of the Lyon stamps were employed during the last eleven days of the month in stamping raw stone, in order to be able to compare the produce of the raw with that of the roasted, and the sand from these heads has not yet been amalgamated.

Product for May, 30,668 oits. (less duty, 5 per cent., 1553 oits.)

Cost for May, 29,135 oits., at 7s. 9d. £11,168 8 4

Profit £ 3,969 15 7

Stamps working during the month, average 129-43 heads, for 30-63 fms. Gold extracted to 28,962 oits., from 601-87 cubic ft. of sand (cost of 11 days' stamping), yielding 14-50 per cubic foot. This is a very unsatisfactory produce; but the stone has been very poor, and, in order to have enough for the stamps to get over Whit-Monday (given as a holiday instead of Easter-Monday), we were obliged not only to bring in about 170 tons from the refuse-heaps, but also to retain almost the whole of the dead killas.

We have seen some splendid specimens of ore from the Ritton Castle Mine, raised within the last week from Potter's lode. This mine is in the immediate neighbourhood of the Old Bog, which has produced enormous profits—in fact, the mines in this district (Shropshire) cannot be equalled for lead. We are glad to find that they have another lode in this sett, called the Wheal-pit lode. This is the same lode as the Old Bog, and similar results may, we think, be fairly expected, and we trust fully realised.

Mr. Wolferstan, the manager of North Wheal Robert, writes under date August 10, as follows:—“I was at North Wheal Robert yesterday, and have the pleasure to inform you that the new shaft is down 5 fms. from surface, and the lode in the bottom is large, producing very fine gossans, containing good copper ore, and is altogether as promising a lode as can be seen. The 30 end is not looking quite so well, but this is only a temporary change. I am not aware if you have been furnished with the productiveness of the ore to be sold on the 17th, the 60 tons parcel is 8½, and the 13 tons 5½. We shall, therefore, have a good sale.”

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, August 11, 1854.

COFFEE.	£. s. d.	QUICKSILVER	£. s. d.
Sheathing and bolts	1 1 2	per lb.	2 0 - 2 1
Bottoms	0 1 3	FORESTER.	Per Ton.
Old	0 1 0 ½	20	3 6-20 10 0
Best selected	1 1 0	To arrive	21 5 0-21 10 0
Tough cake	1 2 6 0	EINE.	
Tile	1 2 6 0	In sheets	27 10 0-28 0 0
South American	1 2 6 0	TIN.	
	12 6 0-12 6 0	English, blocks	119 0 0
		Ditto, bars (in barrels)	120 0 0
		Ditto, refined	122 0 0
		Bancs	114 0 0-116 0 0
		Straits	110 0 0-114 0 0
		TIN-PLATES.	
		IC Charcoal	1 14 0 0-1 15 0
		IX Ditto	2 0 0-2 1 0
		IX Coke	1 1 0 0-1 10 0
		IX Ditto	1 15 0 0-1 16 0
		Canada plates	16 10 0
		In London	20s. less at the works.
		Patent Yellow Metal Sheath- (Mants)	0 1 0
English Pig	23 0 0-23 10 0	English	0 1 0
DIKE sheet	23 10 0-24 0 0	Wetterstein's Pat. Met.	p.cwt. 2 2 0
Ditto red lead	23 10 0-24 0 0	Stirling's Non-laminating, or Hardened	3 0 0-3 2 0
Ditto white	27 0 0-29 0 0	Surface Rails, p. ton	
Ditto patent shot	26 0 0-26 10 0	Stirling's Patent	3 12 5
Spanish, in bond	22 10 0-23 0 0	Toughened Pigs	Glasg. - 3 12 5
		Ditto	Wales 4 0 0-4 5 0
		Indian Charcoal Pigs	- 8 0 0
		In London	

IRON.	per Ton.	LEAD.	
Bars, Welsh, in London	10 5 0-10 10 0	23 0 0-24 0 0	
Ditto, to arrive	10 5 0-10 10 0	23 10 0-24 0 0	
Nail rods	11 0 0-11 0 0	27 0 0-29 0 0	
Studs, in London	13 0 0-13 0 0	26 0 0-28 0 0	
Wire, ditto	13 0 0-13 0 0	26 0 0-28 0 0	
Hoops, ditto	13 0 0-14 0 0	26 0 0-28 0 0	
Sheets, single	14 0 0-14 10 0	26 0 0-28 0 0	
Pig, No. 1, in Wales	14 10 0-14 5 0	26 0 0-28 0 0	
Roasted metal, ditto	15 0 0-15 5 0	26 0 0-28 0 0	
Bars, common, ditto	15 0 0-15 5 0	26 0 0-28 0 0	
Ditto, railway, ditto	15 0 0-15 5 0	26 0 0-28 0 0	
Wire, Swedish, in London	15 0 0-15 10 0	26 0 0-28 0 0	
Pig, No. 1, in Clydes.	15 5 0-16 5 0		

IRON.	per Ton.	LEAD.	
Swedish, in kg.-p. ton	21 0 0	23 0 0	
Ditto, in faggots	19 0 0-21 0 0	23 0 0	
English, Spring	24 0 0	23 0 0	
			At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

* In Liverpool, 3s. to 10s. per ton less.

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* In Liverpool, 3s. to 10s. per ton less.

* At the works, 1

At the Tyn-y-Worglod Slate Quarry (North Wales) last board meeting the committee gave instructions to the agent to extend the present opening of 40 yards to 120 yards, a measure fully justified by the superior character of the slate rock comprising the green and purple seams, from which slates of a beautiful quality and large size are now making. The agent reports he is carrying out those instructions, he having had a double tramway laid down on the surface west, which will enable him to remove the top to the depth of the upper tram, and as soon as this is completed he will commence opening down from the lower end in a westerly direction. The green slates we are promising from the lower end are of a very beautiful quality, especially those from the lower part, so that we have now a very nice lot of green slates on hand.

At the Castle Slate Quarry bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday, a dividend out of the profits was declared of 4 per cent. on the six months ending June 30, with 5 per cent. declared up to December last, making 9 per cent. upon the first year's working. The report of the present state of the quarry was considered highly satisfactory by the meeting. The non-productive labour will henceforward be much decreased, whilst the productive labour will be increased. The dividend will be paid on the 21st inst.

Foxdale, Wheal Golden, East Logylas, Frongoch, East Darren, Maes-y-wedd, Coetla Llys, Deep Level, Talacre, Marilyn, Holywell Level, Bodewyddan, Ty-Maen, Orsadd, Bryngwirog, Strontian, Round Hill, Hope Valley, and Crow Hill (St. Stephens), have sold lead ore.

St. Austell Consols, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Porkellis United, Drake Walls, and Boscean, have sold black tin.

Great Wheal Vor has sold 20 tons of black tin, the produce of the preceding month, of the value of £1000.—the highest price being 71s. 12s. 6d. per ton. On the 30th inst., Crease's 100-in. cylinder—the largest and most powerful engine ever yet erected—will commence draining the main workings down to the rich course of tin left in the bottom of the mine, close to which this shaft has already been sunk. The shaft is so placed as not only to effect the drainage of the main course of tin, but to enable the proprietors to develop with considerable profit the ore ground known to exist east and west in the main lode nearer the surface, and, by short cross-cuts, the deposits of tin in the adjacent side lodes, one of which—viz., Metal lode—is at present producing tin valued at upwards of £1000. per fathom. The starting of this steam-engine is looked forward to with considerable interest, not only by those in the neighbourhood, but by scientific men in the country, and other parts of England, partly because of its unprecedented size and power, and partly on account of the extent and productiveness of the property on which it has been erected.

West Polberro sampled, on Tuesday, 42 tons of copper ore, being the second sampling since the commencement of operations. From the present appearance of the lodes, they expect a larger sampling at two months hence, and to regularly continue them bi-monthly.

Wheat Basset employs a greater number of persons than any other mine in Cornwall. The average earnings of the men during the month of June was—on average, 37s. 5s. 7d.; copper tribute, 4d. 13s. 4d.; and tin tribute, 2d. 1s. 1d. 10d. per month.

A valuable discovery has been made at Boringdon Consols this week, as will be seen by the report.

At the Old Trewetheret Mine, a very large deposit of antimony, averaging 4 ft. wide, has just been cut in the 27 f.m. level. This ore from its superior quality will, it is expected, realise 15d. per ton, as the demand for this kind of metal has of late considerably increased; it is estimated that the ore in this new lode is worth about £500. per fm. Samples of it can be inspected at the office in Cushtion-court.

We understand that the company, in order to obtain a fair market price, offer for public sale in a few days a considerable quantity of their ore now at surface, the particulars of which will be duly announced.

At Ivybridge Silver-Lead Mine, the engine went to work on Thursday in the presence of a great many of the local gentry, and seems likely to answer all the anticipations in developing a mine of considerable wealth.

The Great Cambrian Mining and Quarrying Company have announced their first general meeting, for the 27th Sept. next, when the amount of dividend to be declared will be agreed to, and certain additional rules and regulations will be submitted for the consideration of the shareholders. The report to the 7th inst. is highly favourable. In the adit level the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing lead and blende in large quantities. At No. 6, they are also obtaining lead and blende sufficient to keep the crushers employed. They have completed the new shed and dressing-floor, and have some ore now ready for market.

During the week shares have changed hands in the following:—

DIVIDEND MINES.—Alfred Consols, Algoed Consols, Castle, Condurrow, Eyan, Gonamena, Great Polgoon, Herdfoot, North Pool, North Wheal Basset, South Caradon, South Tamar, Tamar Consols, Tincroft, Trebene, Trewetha, Welsh Potosi, Wheal Damsel, West Providence, Wheal Basset, Wheal Buller, Wheal Trelawny, Wrygarn, Dhurode, General Mining Company for Ireland, Laxacore, Mining Company of Ireland, Wicklow.

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORE.—Birch Tor, Boringdon, Clara, Craigwen, Darren, East Alfred Consols, East Tolgas, Great Bryn, Great Crinnis, Great Wheal Alfred, Great Wheal Vor, Hawkmoor, Kilkirkin, North Wheal Basset, North Wheal Trelawny, Polgar, Poldmire, Trannack, Trelogan, Trenew, Tyn-y-Worglod, Tyn-y-Worth, West Alfred, West Basset, Welsh Friendship, Wheal Tedhyl, Wheal Wrey, Wood, Barrys Company of Ireland, South Cork.

MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORE.—Bodew, Carbery West, East Annagh, Knockatrelane, Cefn Gwyn, East Frongoch, Furdon Manor, Great Cambrian, Herdcombe, Lady Grenville, Quintrell Downs, West Phoenix, West Sortridge, Wheal Edward, Wheal Freedon, Kilkirkin.

At the South Australian Mining Association (Burra Burra) ninth general meeting, held at the office, Rundle-street, Adelaide, on the 19th April (Mr. Wm. Peacock in the chair), the accounts to the 31st of March showed—Nett proceeds of 2761 tons of ore, 43,892. 7s. 9d.—Expenses of the association, including cost of producing 2761 tons of ore, 32,362. 5s. 9d.: leaving balance (profit), 11,529. 16s. 6d.; and the profit and loss account, after payment of the 21st dividend, amounting to 12,320. exhibited an available balance of 12,614. 12s. 6d. The balance-sheet, showing the state of the current accounts of the association to the 31st March, returned the general balance in the Bank of Australia at 46,294. 17s. 4d., and cash in hand 459. 7s. 9d. The ore raised in the year to the same date was 2267 tons 3 cwt. 3 qrs., and the ore on hand at the mine 2088 tons 11 cwt. 1 qr. The capital stock of the company originally subscribed by the shareholders is £12,320., which has been augmented by the sum of £12,200., derived from clear and available profits, after payment of 21 dividends, amounting to the enormous sum of £69,600., and the total assets on the 31st March were estimated at £84,920. The directors report that, notwithstanding the continued inadequacy of labour, a slight increase in the number of hands, and a more than proportionate production of ore has taken place during the past six months. The operations during that period have, however, been, and are still, limited to the working of the pitches in the shallow levels, which, it will be seen by the ore return, have yielded 2267 tons of ore, estimated to contain on an average from 17 to 18 per cent. of copper—an extraordinary yield, considering the many years these pitches have been in work: 60 tons of copper have been exported for sale, and 75 tons remain on hand; of the latter quantity 50 tons are now being shipped to India. The year to which these accounts refer was less productive than any in the history of the association. It was in fact when the abstraction of labour to the neighbouring gold-fields most prevailed, when the mine was threatened with total abandonment, when the number of underground men were reduced to about 30, and when the produce of six months of the period did not amount to 400 tons of ore. The directors on the 27th instant, in extending the 12 f.m. level south from Arrey's No. 1 shaft, we have driven several fathoms through a magnificent bunch of red oxide of copper, which will be worked either on top work or at a low rate of tribute. In driving the 12, north and south from Paxton's shaft, we have opened a large ground to a great extent. I hope before my next that the engine will be at work, and the water pumped out, so as to enable me to report on the splendid lodes in the deep workings. From the daily arrival of miners here, I have every reason to think that such will be the case." The report concludes by observing that, although the want of labour is most acutely felt, the directors are, nevertheless, encouraged to hope from the improvement already made that their greatest difficulties in this respect are past, and that they may reasonably expect that every month will bring these additional hands. The board of directors elected for the ensuing year were Messrs. W. Allen, T. Waterhouse, N. P. Le Blair, G. Strickland King-ton, G. Hall, W. Peacock, W. Paxton, and F. J. Beck, and Mr. John W. Smith as auditor, in the place of Mr. G. Tinsley, who had resigned previous to leaving the colony. The number of persons employed, including officers, were only 191. The dividend, amounting to £12,320., was declared, payable after the 3d of June last, and is equal to 100 per cent. on the capital stock for the quarter, or 400 per cent. per annum.

At the Metcalfe and General Mining Company of Jamaica meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. T. M. Wegelin in the chair), it was resolved that this company be formed, and that a new company be formed, which shall take the assets of the present company at such a sum as will pay all liabilities, and enable the directors to return to the shareholders 2s. 6d. per share on the 17,000 shares of the present company. Also, that the directors be empowered to wind-up the affairs of the present company under the 58th clause of the Deed of Settlement. The proceedings are fully reported in another column.

At the Australian Consols Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Colonel Cooper in the chair), it was resolved that the meeting adjourn, and that a special general meeting of shareholders be held at the London Tavern at an early day after the receipt of reports and plans from the company's agent in Australia, for the purpose of considering and determining upon alterations in and amendments of the rules and regulations of the company, and transacting such other business as the meeting may deem advisable. The chairman expressed a high opinion of the value of the property, and the desire of the directors to meet the views of the shareholders.

The Waller Gold Mining Company have postponed their annual general meeting, in consequence of the non-arrival of the accounts and reports dispatched by Mr. Gregg, on the 23rd of June last. On receipt of these documents, notice will be immediately given of the day of the meeting.

At the East India Iron Company meeting, held yesterday (Mr. R. W. Crawford in the chair), the report of the directors having been read, the chairman said, in reply to questions from shareholders, that they had now a paid-up capital of 75,000., and a further reserve of 70,000., but they would not proceed if, upon mature consideration, they should be of opinion that the report of Mr. Beaumont was not conclusive as to the success of the undertaking. The proceedings, which are detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

The Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Mining Company have advice to the 2d inst. At Wilhelm's level, in pitch No. 8, the lode is nearly 3 feet wide, making 25 cwt. per fm. In pitch No. 9 the lode is upwards of 1 foot wide, yielding 15 cwt. per fm. There were 7550 cwt. of rough ore crushed last month, which produced 465 cwt. of dressed ore (4% per cent.), 73 tons of ore were dressed more than in June. They commenced smelting the 40 tons of ore they had dressed, and by the time it had run through the furnace it was expected another 30 tons would be ready, so that the worth of the campaign might be estimated at 1000. or 1200.

The La Fortuna Mining Company have advice to the 31st July. Capt. Kendall was at Seville, superintending the landing of the remaining part of the machinery. The engine-house at Canada Ineos is up to the top of the bob-end, and is an excellent piece of work.

The Alton Mining Association have advice to the 24th of July. At Raipas, the returns upon the south-west workings continue variable, but still remunerative, and the tributaries are doing well. At Old Mine, all the stopes, with the exception of one in the eastern workings, yield satisfactory returns, averaging from 4 to 5% tons of ore per fm.

The Imperial Brazilian Mining Association have advice to the 1st of July. The washings for the month are as follows:—Goldsmith's, 8 ozs. 10 dwt.; Hocheder's, 8 ozs. 5 dwt.; Walker's, 1 lb. 9 ozs. 3 dwt.; Joinville's, 1 lb. 8 ozs. 6 dwt.; Camara, 1 oz. 16 dwt.; 1 lb. 9 ozs.

The National Brazilian Mining Association have advice to the 30th of June. A portion of the mine having fell in, impeded operations, and the produce for the month was only 1k. 1s. 4s.

The St. John del Roy Mining Association have advice to the 19th of June. The produce for May was 50,608 cts. (less duty 5 per cent., 1533 cts.)—29,135 cts., at 7s. 4d., 11,165. 6s. 4d.—Cost for the same period, 71,081. 9s. 9d.: leaving profit, 3399. 15s. 7d. Stamps working during the month, average 129.43 heads, for 50-63 days. Gold extracted to date, 8762 cts., from 601.87 cubic feet of sand (representing 116 days' stamping), yielding 14.50 per cubic foot. This is a very unsatisfactory produce, but the stone has been very poor.

From Pontgibaud Silver-Lead Mines, a report, dated the 4th inst., from Capt. Jas. Rickard, has been received. The principal feature is that which relates to the mine called Mioche, of which the report says:—"A few days since we cut a wall, and considered we were through the No. 6 lode in the cross-cut west; but we find the lode still continues the same in character and quality as it has been for the last 16 metres (34 feet) driven, and as there will be no possibility of taking away all the width of this lode by our regular system of mining, we have commenced uncovering from surface, and think, from the ore seen at the top of the new shaft, we shall find the ore close to surface. If so, it can be taken away more economically by an open cutting than otherwise. We are still driving the cross-cut and sinking the shaft, which we expect to be done in a few days." Of the mines of Roure and Mosier, Captain Rickard says:—"We have now set at Roaier eight stopes, and at Roure three. These, when regularly worked, will give good returns. This being harvest month, we cannot elaborate upon much labour being done for us. At Barbeck, the lode in the shaft is looking very kindly, and is estimated to be worth 1k. ton per fm. The surface works are being pushed forward with all possible dispatch in every section of the mines."

The New Linaries Mining and Smelting Company have received the subjoined report, under date the 29th of July, from Mr. William Michell, jun.:—San Roque Mine: The lode in the 30 fathom level, east of No. 1 shaft, is producing 3 tons of lead per fm.; the lode west, in this level, is about 1 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 30, driving west from No. 2 shaft, is producing 4 tons per fm.; the 30 east is worth 2 tons of ore per fm.; the 30 from bottom winze, lode 3 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The 30 driving east from No. 3 shaft is unproductive; the 30 west is producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The ground in No. 4 shaft is much softer, and no doubt the lode is near the shaft. The men are taking out the foundation of the engine-house, and hope to commence building in a few days.—Virgin del Carmen: The lode in the engine-shaft is much as last reported, producing upwards of 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in No. 2 shaft is producing about 1 ton of ore per fm. Nothing has been done in Nos. 3 and 4 shafts since last reported on. The erection of the engine-house is being proceeded with, and the agent is in daily expectation of the arrival of the cylinder.

From the Keweenaw Point Copper and Silver Mine (Lake Superior), Captain Hoar reports:—"During June the drift south from No. 3 shaft has been driven 21 ft. 3 in.; we have taken out of this drift a quantity of stampa work; at present the vein is small, owing to a belt of amygdaloid coming in; this amygdaloid does not dip north with the regular strata of rock, but appears to lay in beds or boulders near the surface; in every instance where we strike the trap rock in driving the vein widens out at once from 2 ft. to 2½ ft. in width, always producing stampa work. No. 3 shaft has been sunk 12 ft. 9 in., making the whole depth 24 ft. below the first level. We have gone through the amygdaloid in this shaft, and are now in the trap rock; there is no doubt but that great improvement will be found in the vein in the next level. I mentioned in my last report the appearance of the vein in this shaft; the vein dips to the eastward; I have therefore concluded to sink this shaft perpendicular, as it will be our main pumping shaft; when down to the bottom of the level by cross-cutting a few feet to the eastward we will strike the vein. The drift going north from No. 3 shaft has been driven in the last month 27 ft. 3 in.; the vein in this drift looks well, is 2 ft. wide, producing good stampa work. I have a fire draft in operation at No. 3 shaft; it answers every expectation, and affords an ample supply of air for all the men, giving a good ventilation throughout the mine. On the west vein in No. 1 shaft we have sunk 10 ft.; the vein in this shaft is small; at present 6 in. wide, carrying considerable copper. I have commenced an adit level on the west vein during the last month, and have driven 45 ft.; the vein in this level looks well for the amount of work done, it is 20 in. wide, with regular walls, and the vein well charged with copper. I have opened the east vein by cross-cutting on the surface a half-a-mile further south; we have now opened this vein on the surface at different points for one mile in length, and it can be traced across the point without any difficulty; this shows that it is a strong vein."

The Nouveau Monde Gold Mining Company have received advice from Mr. J. Arthur Phillips, dated Mount Ophir, June 23. The usual monthly report from Capt. Richard Mitchell on the mines has also been received. Both these documents are open for the perusal of shareholders.

The Agua Fria Company have received advice to the 1st of July, per Asia, of the remittance of 127 ozs. of gold, the produce of the last 14 days' stamping. From various causes the mill had still been employed principally on pay dirt, but the superintendent states that the following week they would commence crushing the vein-stone. He does not, however, anticipate large results until he is able to reach the vein below water level. It is satisfactory to observe that, notwithstanding the numerous drawbacks, the result of the crushing for May showed a profit of £3000.

The Quartz Rock Mariposa Gold Mining Company have received a letter from their agent at San Francisco, dated the 1st of July, in which he says—"I yesterday received a bar of about 50 ozs. of gold, the result of a few days' crushing of ore unselected."

The Australian Mining Company have advice from Mr. Forster, dated Tungkillo, 19th May. He states:—"I am happy to inform you that since the date of my last letter we have completed our ran of flat-rods, and have had the water out of both Masterman's (as far as the bottom of the 10 fm. level) and Anstey's shafts. We have changed all the clacks, and made the pitwork all right, so that now we can work at any time. I was most anxious until we had got the lifts secure, as from the long time they have been standing idle, I was afraid that some of the clacks might be out of order, so as to have endangered their safety; however, all has gone on well with us. We are now busy day and night securing Masterman's shaft, where necessary, between the adit and the 10, or 50 fm. level. There are not near so much repairs required as I expected, so that in a day or two we shall be ready to continue on our main rod to the lower lift, and, if nothing unforeseen occurs, on the 1st of next month, our survey day, I hope to set the bottom to sink. As we only forked the water down so as to change clacks, I am unable to give you any opinion as to the appearances of the mine in the lower workings, but by the end of the month everything will be clear, when Captain Remfry and I will have an inspection, and I will then get him to report specially upon the general appearances and prospects of the mine, as this is the lowest depth. I have now got my full complement of enginemen, and have just sufficient miners for the sinking, so that until I can obtain more hands I must suspend all other work, but it will not be for long, as, at most, I am certain of more men in the course of a month's time. New discovery: I have been obliged since my last letter to take the men out of this end to assist in Masterman's shaft, so that I have nothing new to report thereon, beyond the ground being more favourable for driving. Downe's Mine: We have broken ground for our new shaft, and have taken the liberty of calling it after Mr. Davies. The timber is all ready, and our smith's shop and change-house are all but finished, so that we can at any time have the men make a start, and I shall be much deceived if a good lode is not cut in this part of your property. Furnace: Having now completed our rods, this work becomes of the greatest importance, so that no opportunity will be lost in commencing with it, and I hope by next mail to say that its erection is in progress. In the meantime I intend putting some bags on the floors, preparing the halvans for smelting, and picking over the old heaps, which contain, one and all, considerable quantities of good ore. Within the last few days we have brought out of the mine some first quality ore, taken from an old stall, at the south end of Masterman's shaft, and which was necessary to be cleared out, so as to re-timber the ground, and I fully believe—and, in fact, the men who have worked in the mine since its commencement tell me—that there are tons and tons of rich ore, bunged up in the old stalls, all of which, in my opinion, even at the present rate of wages, will pay for extracting and wheeling out, and I have little doubt but that shortly some of them will be taken to pick over at a moderate tribute. Daily I can see more and more places in the mine where we shall be able to by-and-bye to set pitches."

The South Australian Copper Mining Company have received most satisfactory advice from Mr. Bassett, their superintendent, under date Strathalbyn, 25th of May. These despatches not only confirm, but surpass the representations made in his letter of the 23d March, respecting the richness of the new discoveries. Mr. Bassett, finding the lode better than he expected it to be, cut down and timbered the shaft in the most substantial manner, and put in a good footing. They also drove and cut an adit level nearly 50 fms. in length. One part being open in cutting, the cost of the whole was trifling, which gave between 3 and 4 tons of backs. This was important, as every foot gained that way enabled them to see the lode deeper in sinking with the small manual power engine constraining. Having put in this engine, they commenced sinking again, and are now down between 3 and 4 fms. below the 7 fm. level. The lode is still a fine gossan ore. Mr. W. Thompson's assay gives 45 per cent. of lead, and 97 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. A duplicate of this sample was taken to Adelaide, and tried by an assayer, recommended by the Burra Burra Company, who gave the result as 40 per cent. of lead, 87 ozs. of silver, and 6 ozs. of gold to the ton of ore; but this important discovery does not stand alone. In an old costeining pit about 4 ft. deep, on which it had been reported that there was no lode, it has been found that the whole width of the pit is all lode, from 5 ft. wide; and a fair average sample of the back being tried by Mr. William Thompson yielded 46 per cent. of lead, and 112 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. This pit is about 7 fms. to the north of the new main shaft; and in the same lode some of the coarse of lead is 14 to 18 in. wide, of solid white carbonate, giving a produce of 50 to 60 per cent. They expected to raise a large quantity of ore from it of sufficient value to send direct to England without dressing. Mr. Bassett proposes to send home to England the rich ore as broken, and to smelt on the spot such parts of the lode as might be of good value, and yet not rich enough to send home in the raw state. The lead furnace and condenser were completed, and several experiments had been made. The committee in London express their entire satisfaction with the manner in which the works are carried on; and the details in the despatch show that, whilst the works are conducted by Mr. Bassett, assisted by Mr. W. Thompson, with ability, the most praiseworthy zeal is manifested in the company's interest. Mr. W. Thompson reports the following results from assays of samples of the silver-lead ores:—Washed ore from the south lode, 61 per cent. of lead, and 124 ozs. 17 dwts. of silver per ton. Ore from the back of the 7, where the rise was pitched, 42% per cent. of lead, and 46 ozs. 10 dwts. of silver per ton. Sample of cleanly-picked crystals of carbonate of lead from the south part of the lode, 74 per cent. of lead, and 4 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. The despatches are open to the perusal of registered shareholders, at the office in London.

The Adelaide Land and Gold Company have received advice per Australian mail: they continue to be of the same favourable character, and purchases of land were being made by the local committee. We understand specimens of gold from the company's lands at South Park have arrived, and the gerast is advised of several hundred weights of quartz for experiments with the gold-crushing machines having been shipped.

Business in the Gold Mining Share Market this week has been of a very restricted character, and but few enquiries are made for advice of stock; of the only shares which appear to command any attention are Agua Fria, and the interest in them is scarcely more than nominal. The Golden Mountain of Mariposa hold their half-yearly meeting on Wednesday next, with a view to wind-up the affairs of the association. As Mr. Andrew Smith, their late superintendent, has been some time in this country, he probably will be able to afford to the shareholders some interesting explanation as to the causes why the works were not proceeded with. The Agua Fria, Quartz Rock, and Nouveau Monde Companies, have likewise received advice this week, and Mr. Clement, the manager of the latter association, has arrived from the mines: a public meeting will, no doubt, soon be called, and the discrepancies which have existed in the reports from the scene of operations will probably be explained. The accounts from California state that the mines were never more encouraging than

at present. The miners find gold exists in larger quantities in the mountains than the alluvial deposits. Old workings are being resumed, and mining so much improved, that the yield is increased considerably. New localities are being discovered, and in some cases the precious metal is found in large quantities. Annexed will be found the condensation of a report on the Oso Mine, drawn up by Mr. W. E. Gill, which corroborates these accounts as to the richness of the gold deposits in California; yet our English companies, with extensive machinery, have scarcely done much more than obtain a few ounces of gold and expend their capital. The conclusion

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it thus forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

ANTIMONY SHOT.—Sir: A paragraph on this subject appeared in your Journal of last week, stating that Government was making extensive experiments to introduce antimony shot. Now, Sir, as we are the originators of this idea, or character of shot, we may inform you that last month we had an interview with the Select Committee, at Woolwich, on the advantages of similar metal, claiming a property of wounding six men, as more beneficial to the service than killing two. After due consideration, the official decision did not return until the 8th of August; thus far our experiments are arrived. On the 7th, your correspondent inserted what we consider to be very premature information. We maintain that the metal shown was not antimony, but in character and nature similar. The shot will carry the distance, and, on striking any hard substance, the separation will take place, and a cloud of shot, or pieces of metal of all angles, sharp and poisonous, expand in all directions, according to the force and shape of the object struck, was the result of our experiments.—SMITH AND CO., antimony refiners: *William-st., Lambeth, Aug. 11.*

“W. P.” (Glasgow).—There is not one gold mining company at present at a premium. Whether the directors will buy the scrip or not, remains to be seen. Without hazarding any invidious remarks, we must observe that nearly every species of gold mining stock is much below its stated value.

COLLIER ACCIDENTS.—Sir: In the fourth report from the Committee on Accidents in Coal Mines, at page 5, it is stated: “It appears certain that after explosions two-thirds of the deaths occur from after-damp.” Now, it seems to us that there are at the least two ways by which almost as soon as the explosion has occurred a considerable quantity of air might be driven, at short intervals, through the workings. The one would be by dropping or lowering at a great speed something sufficiently weighty, and of such a size and shape, as to fill the shaft, and consequently drive the fresh air before it. The other to cover up the mouth of the pit with the wagon weighted, and then explode a charge of powder under it a certain distance down to draw it off, and permit the fresh air to enter, and then repeat the explosion. There are, no doubt, persons who could at once tell what amount of air would be displaced, and consequently driven down the downcast and up the upcast by different sized charges; and also if fulminating powder would not have the greater effect. Should either of these hints seem worthy of notice, I know you will not scruple to bring them before the public.—GEO. ADDENBROOK: *Darlaston, Aug. 5.*

“E. I. C.” (Bishopsgate-street).—Within the last three months, the large vein in the Storvart's Grube, in Horras, has materially diminished, and the production of these mines, which have been continuously worked since 1644, has decreased. The woods are likewise nearly all destroyed; and as there is a difficulty now of procuring fuel for the smelting-works, it is questionable how much longer the works can be carried on, even at their present low profit.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.—Sir: Having an interest in this undertaking, I beg to suggest to the committee of investigation, that the Australian portion of the property be valued, and offered to the Burra Burra Company—this company creating shares for the purchase thereof. The Burra Burra Mines have a world-wide fame, and scrip of small amount would always be convertible into cash, therefore equivalent thereto.—A SHAREHOLDER: *Aug. 8.*

NORTH DING DONG MINE.—Sir: The following information, which I have received from a reliable source, having reference to what has been described as “the proceedings of a general meeting of shareholders in the North Ding Dong Mine,” held at the account-house of East Ding Dong on the 23d Jane last, is of much importance to the shareholders, who are, I am assured, totally ignorant of the matter; and, therefore, publicity through your Journal would be of valuable service to such parties interested, and will let them see in what manner their affairs are managed by the purser. The substance of the information communicated to me is to the following effect:—That no person was present at the said meeting in North Ding Dong, excepting the purser; that resolutions were passed, and a seal made of 10s. per share, by this solitary individual; that he has further forwarded to each shareholder a printed statement of the accounts and proceedings of such meeting, and has even represented that such proceedings of the meeting were signed by all the adventurers present. The same authority also informs me that matters are not in a very satisfactory state as regards the East Ding Dong Mine, which is under the same management; and, I think, for the information and satisfaction of those concerned, Mr. Purser should apprise us, through your Journal, of all facts connected with the concern over which he presides.—R. C. GUY, *Aug. 10.*

“G. B. C.” (Cannon-street).—Coal has been found in Portugal, not far from Moncorvo, in the province of Braganza; but hitherto the inhabitants have not worked it, though it is cropping out to the surface. The smiths in the district use charcoal; although there is great scarcity of that material, and, consequently, it is very expensive.

THE WELSH POTOSI MINING COMPANY.—Sir: Remarking to a friend, the other day, how fortunate it was that the Welsh Potosi Lead Mine had escaped the efficient management of that enterpreneur of prolific undertakings—the late manager of the Esgair Mwyn Mining Company—and instancing the sale of 100 tons to Messrs. Walker and Parker on the 15th July last, as per *Mining Journal* of 5th inst., as a proof of what energy and activity can and does accomplish, I was startled to hear it doubted that any sale had been effected by the Welsh Potosi Mining Company since its formation—in fact, I was told “that not 1 lb. of ore had been sold.” As a tyro in mining affairs, I am anxious to learn if it be possible for so gross a misstatement, should it be one, to remain officially unnoticed, especially as the names of the purchasers, a highly-respectable firm, are given!—ANGELO: *Fenchurch-street, Aug. 9.*

“A Speculator” (Cornhill).—Whatever may be the merits of the other gold patent crushing machines, and their name is now “legion,” yet the one in question has shown most candidly and truthfully, both by assays before and trials afterwards, that, in too many instances, the gold said to be in the ore was not there. After the doubts existing on gold mining in California and Australia, it is scarcely to be expected that the scheme would have been so successful here. It is to be hoped that the past experience will teach the public caution for some time to come.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. GEDDALLA.—A correspondent, from Birmingham, is of opinion that those interested in gold mining companies, who have benefited by that gentleman's exposures, should subscribe for a memorial to be presented to him. The address of Mr. Lindo is King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street.

SOUTH TAWTON CONSOLIDATED MINES.—Sir: An advertisement was inserted in your Journal of the 5th inst., calling a general meeting of the shareholders in South Tawton Mine, to be held on the 11th inst., and my name appended to it. I beg to say, that I did not know anything about it until it was shown to me on Monday afternoon, and I shall feel obliged if you will publish this in your Journal of this week. I have given my solicitor instructions to find out the party who sent it to you, and made use of my name in so unwarrantable a manner.—THOMAS MOYLE: *London, August 11.*

“Correspondent,” who writes on the subject of Slate Quarries, should have appended his name to the letter he wishes us to publish. Having hitherto been so successful by following his own judgment, our readers, on knowing the prognosticator, would, doubtless, feel an interest in watching for the events he anticipates.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOLD MINE.—Sir: Can any of your correspondents inform me what amount of the 20s. paid is to be returned, and where, also, is the present residence of Mr. Wynne, one of the directors? The solicitors, Messrs. Armstrong and Westbrook, ought, at the recent interment of this abortion, to have published a balance-sheet in your Journal. When the shares came out, you recommended the company very warmly, from the well-known ability of Mr. Westbrook. By-the-way, what has become of him? For the sake of aiding any one who may wish to take legal proceedings, I annex a list of directors, which includes no less a personage than the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, M.P., who has never been near the office for two years.—Committed of Management—Col. the Hon. H. S. Fane, Albany Chambers; the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, M.P., Upper Grosvenor-street; R. M. Montyn, Calent Hall, Flintshire; Lieut.-Col. G. F. Thompson, Royal Engineers, Middle Scotland-yard; H. Cornwall, Delbury Hall, Salop; J. Clark, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square; R. M. W. Macmillan, F.G.S., and M. R. G., (late of the colony), South Audley-street; W. H. Rough, M.A., Dulwich; and J. Wynne, Paris.—H. GEDDALLA: *Brighton, August 7.*

“C. T. S.” (Skinner-street).—The charge was most exorbitant; the machinery must have been of great value, when only to inspect it, and have the use of it in a country where no patents are allowed, 500*s*. was demanded, more especially when it was not known whether it would answer the purposes it was required for; but it is generally the case, patentees invariably have a greater idea of the merit of their invention than others, and hence, from this inflated notion, in too many instances, injure their interests.

START BAY SLATE QUARRY.—Sir: In 1850 a prospectus was issued for this undertaking, with Messrs. T. Campion, G. Burge, H. S. Laycock, F. Todd, and W. A. Davidson, as the committee of management. Can any of your readers inform me of the state of the works; if any accounts have been furnished to the shareholders, &c.; and what are the prospects?—INQUIRER: *Kenilworth, Aug. 10.*

“A. H.” (London).—We have always opposed the payment of dividends out of capital. In this particular instance, the evils complained of may be of greater magnitude; but it is the duty of every shareholder to investigate the accounts, and those who receive a dividend without doing so, have surely no right to complain that others are in the same category. While so much dishonesty of purpose and chicanery exists, as at present, it is impossible to protect the public, unless they will use what every one is supposed to possess—common sense.

“T. B. H.” (Broad-street).—The mines in Derbyshire are not governed by the Statuary Law, they are in general regulated by the Customs of the High Peak. Out of the profits of the Eton Mine, it is stated that one of the Dukes of Devonshire built Burton-crecent.

PENINSULAR AND IBERIAN MINING COMPANIES.—Sir: Many shareholders in these undertakings have been complaining through your Journal of the depreciation which has so suddenly and, to them, unaccountably taken place in the value of their property. Permit me to inform them that the chairman of these companies is also chairman of the New South Wales Coal and Inter-Colonial Steam Navigation, the office of which is at the same place (77, Cornhill). Into the proceedings of the latter company a committee of investigation has been appointed, to examine into the charges made against the board of management generally. The report of this committee will very shortly be published, when the shareholders of the Peninsular and Iberian Companies will, in all probability, have no longer cause to wonder how it is that their shares have been reduced to their present price in the market.—A SHAREHOLDER: *City, Aug. 10.*

“Tyro” (Liverpool).—Titaniferous oxydulated iron is a combination of protoxide of iron, with the oxide of titanium, in very different proportions. One variety from Avergne yielded—iron 82, titanium 15, and manganese 3; while in others the proportion of titanium is much larger, and it is difficult to draw any line of demarcation between this variety and menecanite.

“C. W.” (Hoxton).—In the reign of John V. of Portugal, a friar presented to that monarch the model of an aerial ship; but it was never tried. While steam and locomotion by sea and land have progressed since the first discovery of balloons, the science of navigating the air has made no progress. Some of our greatest seafarers of the present day, and who have made many ascents, state that, owing to the non-resistance, it is impossible to navigate a balloon. Though parachutes have descended in safety with sand bags, yet, whenever a man has attempted, almost invariably loss of life has ensued. We need not here recur to the dreadful accident at Tottenham lately, which is of so recent occurrence that recapitulation is unnecessary.

Received—“A Newcastle Pitman”—“Coal Miner”—“An Old Miner” (Goldsmiths)—“Long Tom,” &c.

THE COMMERCIAL NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The publication by Government of the number of stamps issued to the respective Newspapers affords a fitting opportunity to acknowledge the very ample patronage we have received for our endeavours to make the MINING JOURNAL worthy of public support.

The steady progress in Circulation is the best evidence of appreciation; while the considerable increase of our Correspondents, in all parts of the world, shows that the interest in the objects to which the MINING JOURNAL, RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, is more particularly devoted is not confined to this country; and the repeated assurances of approval we receive, lead to the fair expectation that, as the same spirited and independent system of management is pursued, we may well rely on a continuous increase of our supporters and circulation.

The following list will show that the number published of the MINING JOURNAL surpasses that of the entire Railway press:—

Newspapers.	1851.	1852.	1853.
MINING JOURNAL	118,750	147,000	200,032
RAILWAY TIMES	86,530	81,900	88,300
HERAPATH'S JOURNAL	119,100	121,904	82,152
RAILWAY RECORD	28,350	25,300	19,475
RAILWAY GAZETTE	7,900	7,900	4,500
	241,880	235,004	191,427
MINING JOURNAL	118,750	147,000	200,032

The other Commercial Newspapers may be thus classed,—also showing the circulation of the MINING JOURNAL to be considerably more than all of them put together:—

Newspapers.	1851.	1852.	1853.
LONDON COMMERCIAL RECORD	36,300	35,600	41,250
THE REPORTER	24,851	12,675	32,550
JOURNAL OF COMMERCE	23,000	21,000	27,500
LONDON MERCANTILE JOURNAL	17,500	19,300	15,500
THE MERCHANT	23,000	18,000	14,000
	124,638	105,975	130,800
MINING JOURNAL	118,750	147,000	200,032

* It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

To the EDITOR,
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26, Fleet-street, LONDON.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 12, 1854.

A special report from Sir CHARLES LYELL, on the geological, topographical, and hydrographical departments of the Industrial Exhibition at New York, which he had been deputed to visit as Special Commissioner from Great Britain, has been presented to Parliament by command of her MAJESTY, and is now published.* Sir CHARLES LYELL complains that the objects of his mission had been less fully accomplished than he could have wished, owing to defective arrangements in respect of the collections of mineral and mining products, and of the geological and geographical maps forwarded to the Exhibition. This is the more to be regretted, as we had been led to anticipate, from the prospectus of the New York Association for the Promotion of the Industry of All Nations, that much information would have been afforded by the mineralogical and geological surveys in progress, and by the display of numerous specimens, derived from each mining and mineral region; and further, that the collections would have been accompanied and illustrated by perfect maps and sections, and also by complete mining plans. The report endeavours to reconcile us to the disappointment which it expresses on these points, in reference to the Exhibition, by remarking, that “when we regard the immense territory of the United States, the incipient condition of many of the mining operations, and the difficulty of interesting parties immediately connected therewith, we are more surprised at the extent and variety of objects presented, than disposed to dwell on deficiencies observable in the collections, which have been brought together and arranged within a few months.”

The mining products which formed the most prominent features of that department of the Exhibition consisted of the different varieties of coal and metallic substances. The coal and iron ore were derived chiefly from the Eastern or Alleghany coal field; the lead from limestone and other rocks of Silurian age, as well as from the metamorphic formations; the zinc from the rocks of the latter character in New Jersey; and the copper from the similar regions in the eastern part of the States, but chiefly from the sandstone and trap district of Lake Superior. In the existing condition of the States, mining operations are, according to the report, for the most part in their infancy, beyond mining operations in coal and iron ore; and perhaps copper and lead may be now added. The mining enterprises hitherto undertaken have been more the result of chance and speculation, than of any systematic effort to develop the mineral resources of the country; it consequently happens that the districts in which metallic products of value may be looked for are but little known beyond their general geological features, and a few attractive or accidentally discovered localities of mineral wealth. Sir CHARLES observes, that in considering the industrial resources of a country of such vast extent, and which is still in its infancy, a juster idea of its capabilities can be formed by studying its leading physical and geological features, than by examining collections of its minerals and rocks in any place of exhibition. Gold is found in the eastern States, on those on the eastern side of the Appalachian chain, occurring in the alluvial and drift formations, and derived from the destruction of certain auriferous metamorphic rocks. The gold-bearing drift extends from the northern limits of the States, in Vermont and New Hampshire, along the Green Mountain range, through the south-eastern part of New York, over the eastern flank of the Appalachian chain, to Georgia and Alabama. Gold has been obtained from the drift, in considerable quantities, in Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Virginia, but it has not been wrought for gold further north within the States, although it has long attracted attention in the same direction in Canada, and a considerable quantity of gold has been obtained from washings on the Chaudiere River. In California, the gold-bearing alluvium is derived from rocks of similar character: these auriferous sands and gravels are very extensively distributed; and the collections in the Exhibition showed samples of gold from nearly 200 different washings or localities in California alone.

Magnetic iron sand is a very general accompaniment of the same drift in the vicinity of mountain ranges; it has not, however, been applied to economic uses. Bog iron ore is almost universal, though in quantities to be valuable only in comparatively few places. The carbonates and peroxides of iron occur in the coal fields, which contain rich deposits of those ores. In Pennsylvania and Ohio, where they are wrought to a greater extent than elsewhere, the beds appear to be inexhaustible, and will supply, for an indefinite period, the requirements of advancing physical improvement and civilisation. In Tennessee, Alabama, and Western Virginia, the coal formation abounds in iron ore; in the western coal field there is far less iron manufactured than in the east. The geological survey of Illinois, now in progress, has already shown that this state is richly supplied with iron ore in the midst of its inexhaustible coal fields, although there are as yet but two furnaces in that state. The iron ores from the coal formation, presented at the Exhibition, were principally from Pennsylvania. The red shale formation in that state has a thickness of 2949 feet at Pottsville, and extends in a broad belt along the eastern margin of the coal fields. The ores of the red shale are chiefly carbonates of iron, with variable proportions of silica, alumina, &c.; they yield from 60 to 80 per cent. of carbonate of iron, and some of them give peroxide of iron at about the same proportion. The collection exhibited from Pennsylvania comprised the ore and furnace products—viz., ore, coal, slag, pig-iron, as well as manufactured iron; ores from geological formations below the coal, and occurring in the midst of the coal fields, having been exhibited in company with the coals by which they were smelted.

It is well known that the Americans set a far higher value on anthracite than on bituminous coals, although the United States are rich in vast coal fields of both descriptions. The anthracite basins of Pennsylvania

produce coal of that character of a superior quality, and from its accessibility, it furnishes a large portion of the fossil fuel now used in the towns and cities of the Atlantic coast. A specimen of anthracite coal, of enormous size, from the Mammoth vein, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, was presented to the Exhibition by the citizens of that town, showing a vertical section of the vein, being a shaft, 5 feet square at the base, 30 feet high, and weighing 60 tons. Several other large masses—one 10 feet long by 4 ft. wide, and 3 ft. high—were exhibited, from the same locality, with specimens of the same bed from other places. Coals from the Carbonado and Pittstown Mine, a collection of about 60 varieties of anthracite from the Schuylkill County, were also presented, with specimens of bituminous coal from Pennsylvania, accompanying samples of iron ore, and likewise from Maryland, in large masses, showing the thickness of beds, 11 and 15 feet respectively. Some of the coal seams are overlaid with beds of fine-clay, of greater or less thickness; and in some parts there are extensive beds of fine-clay not directly associated with coal seams, but they are everywhere co-extensive with the great coal fields. The iron ores of the coal formation, with their accompanying mineral fuel, are distributed more or less abundantly over an area exceeding 160,000 square miles; we are, from this extent, enabled to form some faint conception of their vast amount, and of the important results of their influence on the future industrial interests and prospects of such a country as the United States.

Galena, and the carbonate, sulphate, and phosphate of lead, have been found, but their economic value has not been as yet fully tested; and the sulphuret of lead occurs in considerable quantities in some of the copper mines recently opened in Maryland. The lead-bearing rock, or “galena limestone,” of Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, Iowa, and part of Missouri, is a lower Silurian limestone, which has yielded immense quantities of lead ore for many years past. The products of a lead mine now wrought in the Shawangunk Mountain, in Ulster County, are galena, copper pyrites, and a small quantity of blende; and this mine has yielded some remarkable large masses of galena, one of which weighed 16,000 pounds. Native silver occurs in Davidson County and other counties in North Carolina. The native copper contains a small amount of native silver; and recently a vein of silver has been wrought upon the north shore of Lake Superior, specimens of which were shown in the Exhibition.

Veins or lodes of sulphuret or carbonate of copper occur in the lead region, particularly at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, where they were formerly worked, but proved unprofitable; and they have been likewise found in Missouri. Metallic copper occurs mainly in the trap rocks, and the copper ores, running through sandstone and conglomerate, are not worked. Sulphurets and carbonates of copper occur in the gold regions of Virginia and North Carolina, and in the same formation in Maryland. Native copper in large quantities is obtained from the trap rocks of the Lake Superior; and numerous mines have been opened on the south shore of that lake. The copper is met with, in sheets of greater or less thickness, in veins cutting the trap rock nearly at right angles, and associated with various vein stones. These sheets of copper vary in extent, weighing from a few pounds to 80 tons; while the produce of copper from the mines of Lake Superior during the past year will reach 4000 or 5000 tons. A mass of native copper in the Exhibition, from one of these mines, weighed 6300 pounds; it was cut from a mass weighing 40 tons, and the thickness between the two natural surfaces was more than two feet.

A vein or bed of sulphuret of zinc, within the state of New York, has been somewhat extensively wrought. Zinc blende often occurs with the lead ores, and the red oxide of zinc and franklinite are found in New Jersey. The red oxide is largely employed in the manufacture of the white oxide of zinc, and the mixture of this ore with the franklinite, ground in oil in its natural state, forms a brown paint much in use. The franklinite has been of late successfully employed in process by which the oxide of zinc is obtained, and the iron reduced, both operations being accomplished by the same furnace. Tin ore (oxide of tin) has been found in New Hampshire, and it also, in small quantities, accompanies the gold in Virginia and North Carolina.

We have, in the above summary, submitted to our readers the leading features

from the Exeter Hall frequenters, who largely subscribe to diffuse the gospel among the negroes at Sierra Leone, while they disregard the parishes of St. Giles's, at their own doors; and the same observation may be applied to nearly every other class in the country. We have shown, and our correspondents have concurred with us, that a large field is opened for British industry, if instead of wasting our sulphur, as has hitherto been the case in too many instances, it was applied to some useful purposes. We do not profess to dictate how this desideratum is to be brought about, whether by smelters or chemists; we opine, however, that if the two were cordially to conjoin, an easy solution of the question would be arrived at. The processes used abroad are well known, and probably some hints might be gained from these which would be useful here; we trust, now the question has elicited such general interest, that not a long period will elapse before we shall see the manufacture of pure sulphur carried into operation.

The very important decision of the House of Lords in the recent case of *PATTERSON v. WALLACE*, so fully noticed in our last Journal, has been, we perceive, already referred to, and the law laid down by it adopted by Justice CROWTHER, in the case of *PEEL v. GREENWOOD*, tried before him at Lancaster Assizes on Tuesday last. It was an action brought by ELLIS PEEL, a workman in the employment of Messrs. GREENWOOD and Co., owners of a cotton mill near Colne, as an engine tenter, at 15s. a week wages, a part of whose duty was to oil the machinery of the mill. The main shaft from the engine turned a number of drums, and by means of cog-wheels a cross shaft was made to turn other machinery, and it was the plaintiff's duty to oil those cog-wheels in their sockets. This had formerly been done while the engine was at rest, and the men at breakfast; but it was alleged by the plaintiff that one of the defendants had complained that the oil was wasted by this method, and ran over the shaft, and that he had in consequence insisted on having the wheels oiled while the works were in motion. The plaintiff also alleged that the wheels were only partially boxed off, that a plaintiff had not been provided to reach the sockets of the wheels, nor a funnel into which to pour the oil, and that in consequence he had to get upon the power looms to oil the centres, steady himself by the shaft in motion. While so engaged, on the 6th Jan. last, at seven in the morning, the shaft on which his right arm leaned carried his coat sleeve up to the cog-wheels, into which it got; his hand was, consequently, drawn in, and nearly crushed, and it had to be amputated the next day. The plaintiff, who was himself examined, stated that he had repeatedly made complaints that there were no funnels to the sockets of the wheels, so as to enable him to oil them without danger, and that one of the defendants had said to him, "Thou must mind them as well as thou can, and I will get them in a day or two."

At the close of the plaintiff's case, it was objected that there was no evidence to go to the jury; but the learned Judge referred to the recent case of *PATTERSON v. WALLACE* in the House of Lords, which decided that it was the duty of an employer to take all reasonable care, and it was a question for the jury whether the defendants had properly boxed off, and rendered their machinery sufficiently secure.

For the defence, it was then proved that an oil can, fitted to the end of a long stick, had been provided for oiling these wheels; when used it was perfectly easy to oil them without danger, and that they had been so oiled by the person who succeeded the plaintiff. It was insisted that the accident had occurred through the plaintiff's own foolhardiness and indiscretion, in his attempting to clean the cog-wheels when in motion—a duty which he ought to have done when the mill was standing on a holiday, but which he had not done, in order to take the holiday himself. It was also proved that since the accident the defendants had offered the plaintiff 6s. a week to do what he could about the mill, and that they had paid his doctor's bill—5s. 6s. The jury, after a long absence, found for the defendants.

We repeat that the law, as now settled by the highest tribunal in the empire, imposed upon employers an imperative duty of seeing beforehand that their machinery and coal mines are in such a state, before they set persons to work, that there is at least no apparent prospect of danger to the lives of the men they employ. Prudent circumspection on their part, while it will tend to relieve the men in their establishments from risk, will probably ultimately prove advantageous to themselves, by protecting them from the expenses which generally attend fatal occurrences.

A case of some importance to persons who had connected themselves with the formation of joint-stock companies in this country, and after gone abroad, recently came before the Lords Justices of Appeal in Equity, and is worthy of notice, as showing the position of such parties under the Wind-up Acts. We allude to the case of the Direct Exeter, Plymouth, and Devonport Railway Company, and the Joint-Stock Wind-up Acts, *ex parte D'URRAN*, which was decided in that court on the 2d of June last. The company was projected in September, 1845, and the present applicant, Colonel (then Major) D'URRAN, was one of the promoters; the company having been registered on the 19th of that month, he became one of the provisional committee, and also one of the committee of management, consisting of seven members. On the 13th of October, in that year, an account was opened with the bankers, and an authority signed by Colonel D'URRAN, and eight other persons, was lodged with the bank, desiring them to honour the drafts of the chairman, countersigned by the secretary, to the amount of 2000*l.* On the 30th of Dec., 1846, Colonel D'URRAN left this country on her MAJESTY's service, for Barbadoes, and subsequently went with his regiment to Canada. The scheme having turned out a failure, and Colonel D'URRAN being anxious to be relieved from further liability, instructed his solicitor to protest against further expense, declaring at the same time his readiness to pay one-seventh of the liabilities; and in order to be relieved from further claims, he paid at the time 283*l.* 7s. 10d.

On the 8th of June, 1849, an order was obtained for winding-up the affairs of the company. Col. D'URRAN being abroad, previous to placing his name on the list of contributors, a notice was, on May 21, 1850, sent through the post-office, addressed Newport, near Exeter, the last known residence of Colonel D'URRAN in England, and another to his solicitor, that his case would be proceeded with; and on the 27th of the same month the Master placed his name on the list of contributors. On the 16th of June, the Master gave notice that he should, on the 26th of that month, make a call on Colonel D'URRAN for 515*l.* 18s. 5d., and notice of that call was, on the 19th, sent in the same manner through the post-office, and a peremptory order for payment of that sum to the official manager, on the 17th of July, was also similarly served. Two further calls were subsequently made, the notices and orders having been served in the same manner, the colonel still remaining on foreign service. A peremptory order to pay up his balance on the 9th Aug., 1853, was served in the same form, and a duplicate of it was at the same time addressed, through the post-office, to Colonel D'URRAN, &c., Montreal, Upper Canada. It appeared that none of the notices had been returned through the dead-letter office; and on the 9th of August, 1853, the Master made a final adjudication that Colonel D'URRAN should, within four days after notice thereof, pay the sum of 609*l.* 3s. 5d., being the balance in respect of all the calls appearing to be due by him in his account with the company. Colonel D'URRAN returned to England in the month of August, 1853, and on the 14th of September the notice of the last order was duly served upon him. On the 26th of November, 1853, Colonel D'URRAN moved, before Vice-Chancellor STUART, to discharge or vary the order of the 9th of August, on the ground that the preceding orders, on the non-compliance with which it was grounded, had not been duly served on him under the 108th section of the Wind-up Act, 1843, and his honour, being of that opinion, discharged the order.

Colonel D'URRAN then moved, before the Lords Justices, to discharge the previous orders, and the application stood over from the 11th of May, thus affording to him an opportunity of investigating the circumstances under which the calls had been made. The Court, after hearing the case fully argued, on giving judgment, said it had been decided by authority, which was now clearly binding on them, that if a number of persons associate together to form a company, which would come under the Wind-up Acts if formed, such an association, although the company had never been formed, is, nevertheless, liable to be wound-up under the Acts, not as an association to form the company, but as the company itself. The Court had, therefore, only two questions to determine—first, whether Col. D'URRAN was a contributory; and, secondly, whether, if so, he was now liable to pay these calls. It was considered perfectly clear that he had placed himself in the position of a contributory, for he was originally a member of the managing committee, and authorised the bankers to advance 2000*l.* on the credit of the company; he is, therefore, liable to the calls which were made for the purpose of defraying the winding-up expenses. They were also of opinion that the requisitions of the Act, whether reasonable or not, as to giving notice, had been sufficiently complied

with; and an opportunity had been afforded, by the case being allowed to stand over, to Col. D'URRAN to investigate the circumstances, with an understanding that if upon the merits he could show good grounds for not being held liable, he should have the same benefits as if he had appealed in time. He was not, therefore, damned by the want of notice; he had shown no reason why he should not be liable, or that the expenses had been improperly incurred; and if any persons were clearly liable to pay them, Colonel D'URRAN was one. The application, therefore, was dismissed, with costs.

In our last Journal we alluded to the discovery of coal and ironstone in the county of Northampton, and drew attention to two companies projected for the development of those resources, one of them being the Northamptonshire Great Central Coal Mining Company, and the other the Duston Iron Ore Company. At the same time, we expressed a hope that, as these two associations appeared to be formed for a legitimate purpose, if circumstances warranted it, they would be carried out.

Northamptonshire has easy access to the metropolis, both by canal and railroad, and, as far as regards transport, no county is better favoured; but, notwithstanding these advantages, it appears that great doubt yet exists whether coal, good and workable, exists in Northamptonshire. In our Journal of the 11th June, 1836, there appeared a prospectus of the Northampton Union Coal and Mining Company, with a capital of 18,000*l.*, divided into 6000 shares of 3*l* each, and professing to return a profit of 150 per cent. in the first year. Two Staffordshire colliers, of the names of STANFIELD and LINFORD, had examined the coal field of the company, and reported them to be identical in mineral structure with those of South Staffordshire. On the 15th of June, in that same year, Mr. FREDERICK BURR, the eminent geologist, addressed a letter to us, in which he stated, that to find coal, it was not only required that there should be a mere similarity of mineral structure, but likewise of geological position; that good and workable seams of coal occur only in particular locations, denominated "coal measures." Though these are found only in this particular stratification, yet carbonaceous matter is found extended over a wider space, anthracite being found in the slaty rocks below the coal measure, and lignite, or wood coal, in the oolitic rocks above the coal measures, as well as in other rocks still higher in the series. These appearances are, however, of little value, as only tending to deceive, and causing a fruitless expenditure of capital wastefully.

In Northamptonshire, the greater and lower oolite formations occasionally contain beds of lignite; but, to obtain coal, it is required that they should sink very deep, and even then, when sinking through the sandy portion of the lower oolite, some of the beds, from their want of cohesion and their looseness, are likely to cause much expense; and even when reaching the clayey and retentive strata of the lias, an immense influx of water may be expected, requiring most powerful machinery to draw it to the surface. We have not been able to give in detail the whole of Mr. BURR's opinions, but the above are the most salient points. In our Journal of the 25th March, 1837, will be found an account of the erection of the engine, which was named the "Wonder." The subsequent history of the company is so well known that it needs no recapitulation here.

The shaft at Kingsthorpe has already been sunk to a depth of 160 fathoms, and was obliged to be suspended, owing to an inadequacy of capital, and the great influx of saline water. It is now proposed to resume this, and Mr. JOSEPH HOLDSWORTH has given his opinion that it can be done profitably and remuneratively to those embarking their capital in the undertaking.

If these minerals really exist in the county of Northampton, both by rail and canal they have the readiest means of disposing of them; and manufacturing operations can be conducted there on as economical a scale as in any other province of the kingdom.

We are gratified to see that capital is about to be employed in developing our home resources. There is a great field here, and better hopes of profitable returns than in dubious foreign schemes, where, owing to distance, and want of local knowledge, the shareholders cannot exercise an efficient supervision over the superintendents. We have always recommended caution to those embarking in mining adventures. With regard to the existence of coal and ironstone in Northamptonshire, there appear to be conflicting opinions. The district is within a few hours of London; and those who have the competent knowledge can now judge for themselves; if not so endowed, trustworthy agents can be employed at a small expense. If they neglect these precautions, do not let them, as has been the case with several shareholders of the gold mining companies, querulously complain to the *Mining Journal* that they have been deceived, when, in a great measure, it has been owing to their own want of caution, cupidity, and recklessness. Let them remember the wise saying, that "forewarned is forearmed."

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

It is a most unfortunate circumstance that mining adventures are so frequently the cloak under which the most systematic and heartless schemes of fraud are matured and carried into operation. This state of things is much to be deplored, as it produces in the minds of many prejudice against all mining adventures; while the truth is, that taken as a whole, even including the fraudulent ones as a set off, no other channel of investment is more remunerative. In addition to this, mining enterprise is one of the main props of our commercial prosperity as a country; for by it we are enabled to search the bowels of the earth, and obtain those metals and mineral products upon which our manufactures are altogether dependent; and, moreover, it gives labour directly and indirectly to a vast number of the miners, mechanics, and other members of the working classes, in this pre-eminently mineral land.

On these latter grounds alone, independent of its remunerative value, mining adventure deserves and demands our consideration and assistance; and those most averse to mining speculation cannot but admit that if it were not for the bold and adventurous spirit of some amongst us, trade would be brought to a stand still, and a commercial crisis of the worst description would inevitably ensue. Notwithstanding this, the bad opinion with which mining is generally regarded (in the cause of which opinion so much of the risk of mining adventure really rests), keeps great numbers of our best business men aloof from this kind of speculation altogether, and thus, comparatively speaking, the conduct of its affairs is left in the hands of those who are either grossly incompetent, or who, possessing the ability, only abuse it to subserve their own dishonest ends. Let it not, however, be supposed that there are no good men and true amongst our mine managers and pursers. This would be quite untrue, because it is well known that this community numbers amongst its members men as respectable, honest, and capable, as does any other portion of the commercial body. When, therefore, we speak of the conduct of mining business being in the hands of incompetent or dishonest men, we speak not of all but a part, that part being, however, the one with which parties resident in the provinces remote from mining districts are unfortunately most acquainted. It is in those provinces that the professed mining swindler succeeds best. It is there that the glowing prospectus, filled with promises of the most improbable but most desirable prospects, is greedily devoured and implicitly believed. It is there, in short, where the sharper lays hold of the greatest amount of prey amongst the unsuspecting and the careless, and sometimes amongst the suspecting and the careful too. After all such considerations as these, the question naturally arises—is the evil irremediable? And the as natural reply is—that it is remediable. Most of our readers believe this; but we and they are not quite agreed as to what the remedy is, or, in other words, what the best means are for overcoming this great evil. Many schemes having this end in view have been propounded; but they have either not been prosecuted, or, if prosecuted at all, have not been persevered in long enough to do any good. It may, therefore, appear to be "hoping against hope," to suggest any other plan; but still, in the anticipation that ours may be beneficial, if not in eradicating, in lessening the evil, we will not hesitate to state it. The great reason why so many worthless adventures have been foisted on the public, to the incalculable damage of mining generally, and to the great hurt and loss of the unfortunate speculators therein particularly, is that the untrue and ridiculously absurd statements made by the promoters of them, and the mining captains in their pay, that have been received as the truth, whereas they have invariably, from beginning to end, been neither more nor less than a tissue of falsehoods. It, therefore, seems to us that the weak point to be first strengthened (and to which alone we shall on this occasion direct attention) is the want of means for readily and cheaply ascertaining the truth of the statements put forth in all prospectuses of mining companies from time to time. It is upon these that parties are induced to embark their capital; and it is evident that if one could be satisfied as to the truth or untruth of them, much good might be done and harm prevented. In the present state of things, the only way to ascer-

tain this, or to get any definite information in the matter, is to engage some mining agent, at an expense varying in accordance with the position he holds in the mining world, the time he is occupied, and the distance he has to go. But very few mining speculators ever think of calling in a competent mining agent before they purchase shares; and in the case of those residing in towns remote from mining districts, even if they did think of it, they would have so much difficulty in ascertaining whose report they could depend upon, that the thought would invariably never be acted upon.

It is, therefore, apparent that some remedy is required; and we would suggest the following:—That the Government should establish (by law, and perhaps in connection with the Museum of Economic Geology, &c.) a Mining Companies' Record Office, in which should be registered the prospectuses of every new company for working mines in Great Britain or Ireland, published to the world. That the best geologists and practical mining agents in the kingdom should be engaged, as far as possible, in connection with this office, and one or more should inspect and report upon every mine brought before public notice, and proposed to be worked by public subscription; such report to be filed at the aforesaid office, and be readily accessible to every applicant; and that copies thereof should be obtainable on payment of a small fee, sufficient, however, to cover the actual expenses attending the making of it. In this office, as has been already suggested in a previous Number of the *Mining Journal*, should also be registered the plans of the workings of all mines given up, together with the causes of their stoppage, and much other useful information relating to mines, which at present is either lost altogether or preserved in a very unsatisfactory manner. Were the plan we propose adopted, much capital would be saved from misappropriation, for some approach to the truth at the very least could always be arrived at. The consequence would be that mining pursuits would begin to assume a more respectable and legitimate appearance, business men would be more frequently than at present interested in them as adventurers; more valuable mines would be worked and worthless ones let alone than now; and the ultimate result could not fail to be one of a highly beneficial and practically useful nature.

An interesting paper was read at a recent meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, at Birmingham, by Mr. ARCHIBALD SLADE, of Dudley, on a Safety Apparatus for working Mine Shafts, the invention of Mr. WILLIAM ENGLAND, of that town. The attention of the inventor had been for a long time directed to the insecurity of the ordinary mode of raising men engaged in mining operations, from which many serious and fatal accidents had resulted by the breaking of machinery, and running of chains and ropes. No effectual mode had hitherto been successfully adopted, the machinery suggested for the purpose, even where the expense did not present an insuperable barrier to its general adoption, being either so cumbersome or complex as to offer serious impediments to its practical utility. The present plan was designed and intended to secure perfect safety in all cases of ascending and descending shafts, by easy and economic means; and Mr. ENGLAND exhibited a working model of the apparatus, and explained its action. He observed that the construction was very simple, without having recourse to any expensive materials or workmanship, and that it had been a peculiar object with him to keep it free from any objection as to complication, or difficulty of repair. Any repairs which might be required could easily be effected by the pitman himself, the only materials made use of being ordinary bar-iron and timber, all of which might be at any time applied to other purposes.

The apparatus consists of a square tube, running all down the mine shaft, the sides formed of two pieces of deal, or other wood, 3 inches thick by 10 inches wide, united at the back by a piece of wrought-iron or hard wood, or a combination of both, 1 foot in width, strongly bolted to the side pieces. On the front of each of the side pieces is fixed, by screws, a strip of wrought-iron, 5*l* inches wide, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, leaving an opening in the centre, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, the entire length of the tube. The tube is made in lengths of 20 to 25 feet, and is supported by cast-iron half-ring stays; the end of each ring, towards the tube, is T-shaped, forming a support for the foot of each length, a broad flange securing them by screws at the side, and the ends of these stays are wedged in to the brick-work of the shaft. A piston, formed of two pieces of hard wood, works in the tube, with a space left in the centre to receive parallel-motion bars, connected with the outer frame or bracket. The tube is affixed to a stage or moving platform over the shaft, and the chain runs inside the tube, attached to an iron arm, also affixed to the platform. Two friction-bars, of wood, lie outside the square tube, one on each side, 9 inches wide and 3 inches thick; there are then parallel-motion bars, and joints to connect the piston with the friction-bars, and carried on to the centre support of the platform, which is stayed by diagonal struts. The effect of the snapping of the chain is to bring the bracket and piston together; and the chain, when broken, is stopped in its descent by the friction between the front plate of the tube, the piston, and the friction-bars. There is this important advantage—that the chain cannot descend into the pit, but is always retained in the tube, thus obviating the necessity of bonnets and strong wavy cages for the protection of the men. Lighter chains may be most advantageously substituted, and as they are retained in an uniform position whilst at work in the tube, and not being subjected to rotary or twisting movements, by which they are now tried, the plan proposed must tend considerably to their preservation. For shafts out of the perpendicular, where ordinary guides cannot be used, the invention appears to be well adapted, the tube being sufficient to secure steady working; and when applied, it would tend to prevent the loss at present arising from the quantity of coal broken by oscillation, and contact with the sides of the shaft. It was considered that security was thus afforded to the men in going to and returning from their work; men and materials could even be raised and lowered at the same time; the working was not liable to derangement, appeared to require no further overlooking or attention than could be given by the ordinary engineer; and when the apparatus had performed its duty in one pit, it could easily be removed to another. The weight of the stage, bracket, and piston, was estimated by the inventor at about 7 cwt., the cost of applying it at not more than 15*l*. per yard; and the annual expense of working it less than 5 per cent. upon the outlay. When the saving to be effected in the repairing of the shaft, and the loss from slack occasioned by the present mode, were duly estimated, considerable deductions would, it was conceived, have to be made from these calculations; but whatever might be the pecuniary advantages arising from it, the main object of the proposed invention was the security of the miner in his hazardous employment.

The explanation of the model led to an interesting discussion. Mr. SLADE observed, that although many ingenious plans had been devised, this had one advantage over the others, which appeared deserving of consideration—namely, in keeping hold of the chain during the entire descent, thus securing it from falling into the pit in case of breakage. In the ordinary plan there is great risk of accident to the men from the chain breaking, and falling upon their heads when near the bottom, although strong bonnets were employed to shelter them; but, by the mode proposed, the chain would be guided in the tube or channel all the way down. In order to prevent particles of the coal slack getting into the groove, or the piston getting jammed in drawing up, from an accumulation of dirt or grit, it was proposed to cover the front of the groove by an iron plate, sliding with the platform, long enough to prevent anything from falling in; and it was intended that the piston should fit quite loosely, so as not to leave any liability to get jammed.

It was objected that the constant friction of the piston against the side of the tube would be serious, and would, from the overhanging weight of the platform, cause great wear, as well as a liability to interfere with the regular working; and, as the platform acted as a bent level, the point of suspension being the fulcrum, that there would be a constant pressure upon the side of the piston through the whole period of ascending and descending, the friction of which, with a heavy load on the platform, might actually stop it in descending. This was answered by the inventor—that a friction-roller was fixed at the bottom of the piston, to roll up and down against the back of the tube, where the whole pressure would take place; that the length of the piston was intended to be considerably greater than the projection of the platform, in order to diminish the leverage at which the weight acted, and reduce the pressure on the friction-roller accordingly. A second roller might also be affixed on the front, at top, if considered desirable. It was suggested that a light wire-rope was preferable to a chain, as, in case of breaking, it did not fall with sufficient force to injure a tolerably strong bonnet; wire-rope, in falling, was observed not to fall straight down like a chain, but to take a corkscrew-form round the shaft.

It seemed to be very generally admitted by those present at the meeting, that the proportion of accidents now arising from the breakage of ropes was very small; that the strain on the rope was considerably less

when the men were going up and down than in the regular work of drawing coal, as the load, with the men, was only one-half or one-third—about 12 or 14 cwt. compared with 25 or 35 cwt. It was admitted by all, that any mode of diminishing the risk of accident to the men deserved the best attention; but it was observed, that unless the apparatus was really perfect, as well as simple, and not liable to get out of order, it would be better not to depend upon it, but to trust to the care of the men themselves. The use of a machine at all would, it was feared, have the effect of inducing less caution on their part, as they were but too apt to rely on any self-acting provision against accident, and to relax their vigilance and caution, instead of taking timely care to prevent its occurrence, by guarding against and removing the cause of danger.

Among the many projects that have appeared from time to time, there would seem to be scarcely any more feasible than that of the miners establishing independent reduction establishments, so that they might free themselves from the present thrall in which they are bound to the large smelting firms at Swansea. Although several well-defined plans have occasionally been brought before the public, yet none have ever been successfully carried out; and a general apprehension seems to exist, that, with any hope of profit, to attempt such an undertaking a gigantic capital would be required. Some timorous alarmists have ventured to say that no less a sum than 1,000,000£ sterling would be requisite; and even then, we are told, this would be inadequate to combat with the Swansea clique, if they should a determined and combined opposition to any such movement. That they would do so there can be no question. It is not to be expected that, having held so long the monopoly, they would tamely relinquish it, or allow any participation in their gains, without a severe struggle.

It has been argued that, owing to their large capital, they can command both miner and manufacturer, and if the least approach to independence was shown by either party, they could so coerce them, as to render all opposition nugatory, and their best efforts fruitless. It has been stated that the miner receives the value of his ore before it is converted into copper fit for sale; and that the manufacturer is allowed a long credit from the smelter. In the event of independent works being established, it has been averred that they could not pay the miners until they had realised the copper, and as credit is given to the manufacturer, some considerable period would elapse before the miner could receive the proceeds of the ore sold. As regards the manufacturers, rumour states that the generality of them must have accommodation, are deeply indebted to the present smelters, and if they dared purchase elsewhere, technically speaking, the "screw would be put on them." Whether this be correct or otherwise we are not in a position to affirm; our opinion leads us to believe it is so; and this conjecture we are forced to by the fact that, whether from want of union, paucity of capital, or other extraneous causes—despite the many attempts that have been made—the English mining interest were never able to carry out an object in which they all appear to have so great a stake. Clamours have been raised against the Swansea smelters, and facts proved, showing how defective and one-sided the present system is; yet the clique have held their ground, and laugh to scorn the puny endeavours which have been tried to dislodge them from their dictatorial throne.

That there is no want of capital in the country to carry out any legitimate adventure has been proved by the large amounts raised from the credulity of the public for the purposes of working gold mines in Australia and California, and several copper mines have lately expended large sums for the purpose of developing gold in England; the amount of profit they will receive from the gold extracted yet remains to be seen. Some of the most sanguine of the gold discoverers, though they have ascertained in nearly every rock inspected by them the presence of gold, yet entertain great doubts whether it will pay for extraction. Even in California and Australia, where we are told it was cropping out to the surface, the quartz mining problem is not yet solved. The majority of experienced men who have a local knowledge of these auriferous veins are, however, of opinion that the gold mining companies established for the purpose of quartz crushing will be failures; on this subject there are, however, contrary theories, probably of equal weight, and until the question is more decidedly defined we will not presume to hazard any conjecture where it is difficult to decide—*audi alteram partem.*

One of the great objections raised against any mine having smelting works is the difficulty of purchasing rich foreign ores to flux the poorer British. To this is added the length of time requisite to convert the ore into merchantable copper, the not finding a market, and the probability that, if such were attempted, the Swansea smelter would lower the price of copper to such an extent, even though for a period it entailed a loss on their establishments, that not only the works opposed to them would suffer, but likewise the mining interest generally, more especially those concerns where the ores were of a low per centage. There possibly might be some trouble at first in procuring foreign ores; in many countries, where they can do so, they have commenced erecting smelting establishments, and have found that more profitable than bringing their produce to South Wales. Works have been established in Hamburg solely for the purpose of smelting South American ores, and have already detached a considerable portion of the trade from the port of Swansea. With respect to the lowering of the price of copper, so as to sell it beneath its value, we regard it as a chimerical idea, and even if it were attempted this evil would soon find its cure.

At present we are told that the smelter, for every 20 cwt. of ore he buys receives 21; to this must be added the profit of the assay, and, from tables, we are led to believe that the gains on every ton of ore are at least 10 to 15 per cent. According to careful estimates, a reverberatory furnace, capable of smelting 30 tons of ore per week, costs about 114£, four of these, allowing for wear and tear, and the time they were out and in repair, could reduce 100 tons per week, or 5200 tons per annum, or, in round numbers, 5000 tons. If to these are added a calciner, metal furnace, roaster, and refinery, capable of turning out 3 tons per diem when lighted, it will be seen that the erection of the furnaces, the heaviest item, will cost about 1000£; the expenses of the necessary buildings would depend upon the site, and the facilities it afforded for receiving coal and shipping copper. The Alten Works for some time found a market for their copper in France, and we believe for several years past have had no difficulty in disposing of it in this country; the price they pay for coals is more than treble that at Swansea, the same may be said of the Hamburg Works, yet they work both to a profit, though not able to keep their refineries continuous. In making these observations, we by no means wish to place the two interests in antagonism, we merely point out to those enterprising capitalists who appear to have lost some of their faith in gold, that legitimate adventure may be found in copper smelting, which they may more easily control at home than distant operations abroad. If the calculations given by us are authentic, and we have no doubt they are correct, being compiled from practical sources, and illustrated by proofs, as shown in the case of the Hamburg, Alten, and other foreign works, it will be seen that copper smelting is not so difficult an enterprise as imagined, nor the capital required to try the experiment successfully so large an amount. In more than one of the dubious schemes we have alluded to there has been more money wastefully expended than could have proved whether it would not have been more profitable to the miner and the manufacturer to have transacted their business without the intervention of the middle man, who makes a profit of both, and injures the consumer by creating a sliding scale for goods he does not produce.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS IN A COAL-PIT.—Prof. Airey, the Astronomer-Royal, has paid a visit to the colliery district of the Tyne, in pursuit of curious and important astronomical observations. For that purpose he was taken by Mr. J. Mather, a scientific gentleman belonging to South Shields, down Horton pit, the deepest in the Tyne, 1369 ft. deep, to examine if it were possible to make arrangements in it for a series of delicate experiments and observations in reference to the pendulum, and the earth's action upon it there, simultaneously with similar ones on the surface, with a view to determine the weight of the earth and planets. Mr. Anderson, and the other proprietors and officers of this splendid mine, gave every facility to the Astronomer-Royal, and tendered not only the use of the mine, but their own personal services, for any future occasion. Everything at present looks encouraging for these important scientific experiments.

IMPORTANT TO MINE AGENTS.—Charles Lane, agent to Mr. W. F. Fryer's Harterton Colliery, was summoned by Mr. Thomas Wynne, Government Inspector of Mines, for neglecting, in pursuance of the requirements of the Act, to report to one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State an accident that occurred in a mine under his control, and by which a man had been killed, on the 10th of July last. Mr. Wynne stated that Mr. Lane having acknowledged his error, he was not disposed to press for a conviction: under these circumstances no evidence was offered, and the case was disposed of by the defendant paying the expenses. It should, however, be generally known that the lowest penalty the magistrates can inflict in such cases is 10£.

ANTHONY SHOT.—The announcement made in our last Journal, under this head, having attracted considerable public attention, we have been requested by many of our readers to publish some additional information upon the subject; but, as our informant is not yet in possession of the necessary details, we must postpone its further consideration until next week.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

AUG. 11.—Before treating on our operations here, I will, with the view of directing the attention of the capitalist embarked in mining pursuits, at once note our sales of the past week, and those which are already announced to follow them at the next Swansea ticketing. I will give you the returns as they appear in your last Journal:—

	Tons.	Average price.	Producer.
Berehaven	323	£10 9 10	£100 8 0
Knocknahan	164	9 1 6	1300 1 6
Ballymurtagh	94	8 3 7	487 0 0
Lackamore	36	8 2 2	454 19 0
Hollyford	50	17 12 2	883 14 0
Coosheen	43	20 2 3	305 11 0
	710	£10 9 3	£7430 11 0

Now, in addition to this, we have for sale next week (15th) 265 tons from Knocknahan, which, at the average of the last sale, will yield

2430£; Berehaven, 222 tons (say) 2315£; and Ballymurtagh, 11 tons.

Now, I do think, with these returns from public ticketing, having no reference to private sales, our sulphur produce, or lead to the Dee, that your readers must admit Ireland deserves more attention than the fraudulent schemes of gold discoveries. We are honestly disposed—we want capital, and we want mining industry, which can only be attained by the introduction of English enterprise. I mean honest enterprise—I want none of your Cornhill or other schemers, whether in the purloins of Moorgate-street or King William-street. While on this same point, just allow me to observe, that there was to have been a meeting of the Coosheen Mining Company in your city on the 8th inst.; and I can only express my hope that not only will they have explained the past, but that they will be enabled to say a something of the present, leaving the future to develop itself as may be. You have also another meeting this week—of the Kenmare Mining Company; and I hope, as on the last occasion, that the directors will have had the managing agent over, to question him as to the state of the mine; while it is their duty—an office, I am afraid they cannot very satisfactorily perform—of showing to the proprietors on what principle they paid a dividend, when no profits were made, and which, as the accounts then presented show, proves that the expenditure was greater than the receipts, but which was abstracted from the capital. Let me ask, what position are they in at this moment, with their lower levels becoming more scarce for ore, with heavy cost for driving, with little or no balance, and with but little credit, as London managers, composed of lawyers *et quid nunc?* How is it to be supposed mines are to be worked in Ireland? I repeat, we want honest English or Irish management; but most certain it is we want English capital; and every act would appear to have for its object the defeat of that measure, which would be so beneficial to the one and the other. There is another point with reference to this Kenmare Mining Company. In consequence of a dividend being declared, such was naturally assumed by the shareholders to have arisen from actual profits; and accordingly, as I am informed, on good authority, the collector of income tax very properly pounced upon the company, and saddled them with some 40£. or 50£. income tax, which, I presume, will be continued until they make a further dividend, while the commissioners will make no allowance for a call. This in itself, with the present state of the exchequer, is a pleasant "sop." Quiry, will this be mooted at the meeting? Croker's shaft and the bottom level, I am informed, are very poor, and the ore now being put to pile of a very low produce. The Bandon Barytes Company will be the death of me, or I fear you will put a stop to my little interrogations and observations; but, in truth, it involves a principle, and—I care not how despicable may be the parties concerned—I will not allow Irish mines, or character and principle of Irishmen, to be prejudiced by your jobbers, whether they be solicitors or aught else. The writer of the letter, signed "A Holder of 250 Shares," in your Journal of last week, I think, is somewhat wrong in the assertion made. No doubt "the wish was father to the thought." I said the shares had been done at 100 per cent. premium; while it appears that only one-seventh of the shares were issued. How is this? I would ask—in the writer one of the vendors? Why do not the solicitors—who are, I understand, repudiated and thrown overboard, or perhaps they may, for aught I know, have thrown over the others—let us have a fair explanation? The Stock Exchange will not, of course, recognise them with only one-seventh capital paid. Is not this, then, a case taken away from Capel-court, to go to the Criminal Court, for conspiracy to defraud? I believe some of the parties are not worth being brought into a civil court; but one of another nature would well justify the expenditure incurred. I will not dwell on this, as it was sufficient for me to expose the abuse. Let those who have suffered adopt what course they think fit. As to your report of the meeting of the Carberry West Mining Company, I find there are more innocents who appear to have been "inculcated" by the sweet voices of "Peter" and the apostles. Time will show. The letter of "An Enemy to Misrepresentation," treating on mining speculation in Ireland, whether he possesses perfect knowledge or not, would appear to write from report, the Audley Mines having, as he says, been taken up by a man of experience in mining adventures. 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ed by two pieces of iron, and being deeply nicked round in the centre, was struck by the workmen for some considerable time, but to no effect. After several gigantic strokes, the bloom was broken in two.

The proprietors of the Midland Mining Company, whose meeting (presided over by C. Binns, Esq., of Clay Cross) was recently held in this town, are more sanguine of success than they were a short time ago. A further fall of 2s. per share, making a total of 20s., being the amount originally agreed upon, has been made. Some excellent ore is being got, but the operations of the company are considerably retarded for the want of good miners. The shares are looking up, although there is not much business doing in them; the price asked for them here is 4s.

A new lead mining company is about being commenced near Matlock, Derbyshire, under the title of the Bonsall Lyes Mining Company. The district where they propose to get ore is a rich one, and the projectors are very sanguine of success.

The Clay Cross Company are intending to celebrate, on Tuesday next, in event of considerable importance, at Clay Cross, the place where their extensive collieries and ironworks are carried on. S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., the largest proprietor in the works, has consented to lay the foundation stone of new schools for the workpeople.

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of July:—

Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle	415	Blyth	23
Birkenhead & West Hart.	67,441	Stockton and Middleb'ry	4,532
Sunderland	194	Scotch	5,737
South Shields	128	Yorkshire	1,194
Wells	32	Small coal and cinders	1,331
Total	1119		313,940

Coals brought by railway, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of July, 1854. Tons 50,526.

Coals brought by canal, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of July, 1854. 2,719.

Coals brought within the London district on common roads, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of July, 1854. 13.

Comparative Statement of 1853 and 1854.

Imported from 1st January to 31st July, 1853. Ships 7833 1,977,450 tons.

Imported from 1st January to 31st July, 1854. " 7833 1,961,783 "

Decrease in the present year. 21 15,667

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month of July:—

Railways.	Tons cwt.	Railways.	Tons cwt.
Great Northern	36,499 17	Great Western	6,491 0
North-Western	24,153 13	South-Eastern	1,076 18
Eastern Counties	12,245 6		
Total by railway in June, 1854.	60,836 9		
Coals by railway in July, 1853.	44,564 7		
Coals by canal in July, 1853.	923 10		
Comparative Statement of 1853 and 1854.			
Coals by railway from 1st January to 31st July, 1854.	512,687 14		
Coals by railway from 1st January to 31st July, 1853.	360,926 3		
Increase in the year 1854—railways.	171,761 11		
Coals by canals from 1st January to 31st July, 1854.	17,645 4		
Coals by canals from 1st January to 31st July, 1853.	11,239 10		
Increase in the year 1854—canals.	6,414 14		

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE GREAT CENTRAL COAL MINING COMPANY.—An association has been formed for working coal mines in the parish of Kingsthorpe, about two miles from Northampton. The operations at the Kingsthorpe shaft were suspended several years ago, for want of adequate capital to carry on the works, although at that time presenting high promise of a successful issue. Circumstances of a local and general nature, have greatly enhanced the importance so long attached to the discovery of coal in the more southern portions of the kingdom; and the proposed works were commenced, for the discovery of coal, on the northern verge of the colliery strata, and were continued to a depth of 150 fms. In the course of this sinking a number of facts of the most encouraging character were discovered, of the formation of these works and the great coal formation, were found to be very much thinner than the general estimated thickness; and at the period of the suspension of the works, there was evidence for believing that the miners had actually penetrated some distance into the coal series. The recent discovery of inexhaustible iron ore beds in this locality will be of considerable advantage to the proposed company, as thousands of tons are sent out of the country weekly to be smelted. Mr. Joseph Houldsworth reports more favourably on the prospects of the undertaking, and his conclusion says:—Looking at all the important circumstances immediately or collaterally connected with this enterprise, it is impossible to attach too much consequence to it; and should it ultimately result in the success so justifiably anticipated, it will not only most amply remunerate all pecuniarily connected therewith, but will open up a new and inexhaustible field of mineral treasures, inducing numerous similar undertakings in the unexplored secondary districts, and inviting the employment of capital and labour to an extent unparalleled in the annals of British mining. The promoters of the present undertaking propose to raise a capital of £1,500,000, in shares of £1, each paid up, with no further liability, and to be conducted on the Cost-book Principle. Ironstone in great abundance, of the richest quality, in the parish of Kingsthorpe; the ironstone is about one mile off.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR STEAMERS.—The demand for this description of coal is rapidly increasing, so that it has been found necessary in the South Wales coal fields to open fresh pits for its working. It has been satisfactorily proved, both in America and England, that this fuel burns with far greater clearness and cleanliness than the ordinary fuel, it being found that one ton of anthracite is equal to two tons of common coal for steam purposes. The boilers are uninjured, and the fire-bars are able to be touched by fire. The Great Britain, and other large coast-going steamers, now regularly use the anthracite, which has also been introduced on board the Royal Yachts. With the Great Britain it has been found that, with 20 tons of anthracite per day, and three boilers going, she could keep up 7½ knots per hour, while with all boilers, and double the consumption of ordinary coal, she could only obtain 1½ knots. The anthracite coal field of Wales is about to be more fully explored.

BARTLES COMPANY OF IRELAND.—We are informed that the Earl of Bandon has made some important concessions to this company, and that it is now very likely to be one of the best paying concerns in Ireland. The quantity of ore ready for market is about 800 tons. This will be sold in Liverpool immediately; and out of the proceeds the company will be enabled to declare a dividend. All the legal arrangements have been completed by Messrs. Vallance and Vallance, who have been appointed solicitors to the company.

IRON IN IRELAND.—A discovery of most valuable iron mines has been made on the property of Lord Carew, at Dyras, in the Queen's County, which will be of great importance to a large number of hands, once the mines are in working order. This discovery is the more important at the present time, in consequence of the great demand for ironstone in England. The continuation of the Belfast and Wexford Railway to Wexford, as it will pass within three or four miles of Dyras, is an important consideration in connection with this subject, as thereby facilities will be afforded for the transmission of the material to South Wales for smelting.

IRON IN SCOTLAND.—An important geological discovery has recently been made in Scotland. A large mountain, called Zoro-More, near Applecross, on the west coast, on being accidentally excavated, presented a substratum of pure lime, within five feet of the surface; and on prosecuting the discovery by a further examination, it was ascertained that the whole mountain, except an average surface of 30 ft. or more, is of limestone rock, which has been submitted to the action of the sea for a stupendous limestone rock, which last will burn on the summit of the mountain volcanic remains, vitrified, stone and iron.

South Australia.—Mining, which has to some extent been retarded by gold fields, is slowly but surely gathering its strength once again. The Barra is now finding miners without much difficulty, and the comfortable wages and allowances it is able to give to all who resort to it for permanent employment, is making a notable impression even among the gold diggers, whose gains and losses are balanced against each other, but no in most cases exceed those of the steady miners at Kooringa. There is there full employment at present for 600 men. The usual quarterly division of one hundred per cent. on the paid-up capital was declared the other day, payable on Saturday next, the 30th June, accompanied with the comfortable assurance that these mines will be regularly maintained for the future. The price of Barra shares was recently quoted at £500. to £600. We had yesterday our report from the Kapunda, which continues as favourable as ever. It is going on steadily, with its limited number of miners, at about 80 tons of 40 per cent. ore per month. The mine is stated to be richer than yet observed; and two or three hundred miners and labourers at full wages very much wanted. From Strathalbyn silver-lead mines the reports are equally favourable, and Mr. Bassett, the superintendent, writes in the most encouraging terms of their progressive improvement.—*Adelaide Times*, June 1.

GOLD IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—By the last accounts, we learn that at the Leda diggings the old workings are quite deserted, and the men are still scattered, prospecting in different directions. Gold has been found in new places, but not in considerable quantities. Mr. Dodd, one of the oldest on the ground, is very sanguine that a paying deposit will be struck out yet; that feeling is, however, participated in by a few, that, unless some profitable discovery be made by the end of the month, he may be left to prosecute his search alone.

DISCOVERY OF RICH IRON ORE.—An extensive field of ironstone has recently been discovered at Rosedale, near Pickering, on the property of R. Kitchen, Esq. A sample of the stone, sent to Newcastle, has been analysed this week, and found to contain no less than 67 per cent. of pure iron! The discovery must be valuable, as the yield of the stone, we believe, doubles that of any other in the district. In richness, indeed, seems almost incredible.—*Gateshead Observer*.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—Among the number of naval and military heroes exhibited in the great room of this establishment, none appear to attract so much attention as the representation of Admiral Nader, in consequence of operations and events now passing in the Baltic. The likeness of the gallant admiral is excellent, and highly creditable to the artist employed.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

J. McGaugh: Corroding angular iron.—J. R. Desham and A. D. Sims: Railway carriages.—Capt. F. V. Guyard: Electric-telegraphic communication.—T. Wright: Permanent way.—J. Ashworth: Permanent way.—T. Summerfield: Chromatic glass and glass-faced bricks.—W. Hunt: Utilizing compounds produced in galvanizing from.—G. W. Kelsey: Air engines.—M. E. Wagstaffe and J. W. Perkins: Obtaining metals from ores and oxides.—T. M. Woodruff: Consuming smoke.—F. H. Wenham: Steam-engine.—J. Barnes: Furnaces.—A. V. Newton: Metallic spring.—J. Knight and J. Stubbs: Bricks, tiles, pipes, &c.—H. Francis: Feeding fuel to furnaces.—E. F. Hatchins: Cylinders.—P. Spence: Sulphur from iron-pyrites.—W. S. Garland and J. Glasson: Consuming smoke.—J. McGaugh: Heads to metal casings.—W. H. Caulfield: Brushes for cleaning tubes of boilers.—P. G. Harris: Locomotive engines.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

A. L. N. C. Vander Meere, Paris: The manufacture of artificial whalebone, or a substance capable of being employed as a substitute for whalebone and tortoise-shell.

G. Knocker: Bathy Ruff, Dover: New method for producing rotatory motion power by means of water.

F. S. Tamm, Cincinnati: New ride.

R. Montgomery, New York: Improvement in corrugated metals, and in machinery for producing the same.

S. Cot, Spring Gardens: Improved machinery for cutting or shaping metals.

C. Kingsford, Buckingham-street, Strand: Improvements in solidifying or indurating peat, soft, small, or pulverised coal, and other substances of a like elasticous or fibrous nature, and machinery and apparatus for effecting the same.

H. Doulton, High-street, Lambeth: Improvements in kilns used in the manufacture of stoneware, earthenware, and china.

R. Crostrand, W. Holland, and J. Hester, Bradford: Improvements in apparatus employed in the manufacture of cast-metal pipes or tubes.

J. T. Chance, Glass Works, near Birmingham: Improvements in machinery for roughing or preparing the surfaces of glass.

P. A. le Comte de Fontaine Moreau, South-street, Finsbury: Improved fuel.

A. J. R. Louis Marceau, Paris: Improvements in locomotive engines.

S. Perkes, Walsall: Improvements in valve cocks.

A. Dixon, Smethwick: Improvements in railway axle-boxes and bearing springs.

E. L. Bedford, Castle-street, Holloway: Improvements in machinery for dressing stone; also, improvement in the means of admitting the steam, or other motive-power agent, to, and exhausting it from, the cylinders of oscillating engines, and improvements in the manufacture of steel and wrought-iron directly from the ore.

J. Galloway, Bolton-le-Sands: Improvements in the construction of cocks, tape, and valves.

C. A. Perpigna, Paris: Improved apparatus for effecting the combustion of smoke.

F. Martini, Elberfeld, Prussia: Improvement in working steam-engines; also, new and improved construction of steam-engines.

H. Hornsby, Spittlegate Iron Works, Grantham: Improvements in portable thresh-

THE FRIENDS OF A YOUTH, between 15 and 16 years of age, of good education and pleasing address, are desirous of PLACING him in the OFFICE of a CIVIL or MINING ENGINEER, or a MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENT, where he would acquire good business habits, every consideration, useful employment of time being the principal object.—Address, "T. H. R.", 14, Cambridge-terrace, King's-road.

THERE IS A VACANCY for an ARTICLED CLERK in the OFFICE of an AUCTIONEER, VALUER, and AGENT, in the most extensive practice in the United Kingdom, in all kinds of mills, works, engineering work, &c.—Address, "Box 430," Post-office, Manchester.

WANTED, an AGENT, fully competent to SUPERINTEND the MANAGEMENT of an extensive MINING SETT, now in operation. He must be acquainted with mining in a limestone district.—Address, to "Y. Z.", care of Mr. F. Reynolds, stationer, Old Broad-street, London.

WANTED, for an extensive TIN and COPPER MINE in CORNWALL, an EFFICIENT SURFACE AGENT. No one need apply who is not thoroughly conversant with the dressing of the ore.—Application to be made to Mr. FRANCIS PYTOR, either at his office, Town Hall, Redruth, or Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

WANTED, at an extensive IRON-WORKS in the NORTH OF ENGLAND, a FORGE AND MILL-MANAGER: he must be perfectly acquainted with every process of manufacture of plates, rails, and merchant iron, and have a thorough knowledge of rolling-mills.—Address, "W. E.", Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MINE DE L'ARGENTIERE HAUTES ALPES (FRANCE).—WANTED, for the above mine, a YOUNG MAN who has a GENERAL KNOWLEDGE of UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS and DRESSING SILVER ORE. Some slight knowledge of the French language would be necessary, with certificates of competency, &c.—Apply, by letter, to Mr. FAUL, Alston, Cumberland, who will give all the necessary information.

A RESIDENT MANAGER is required for the WORKS of a PUBLIC COMPANY in IRELAND. He will have the entire superintendence, and must possess thorough commercial qualifications. A knowledge of chemistry and engineering will be a recommendation. The highest testimonials will be expected. A liberal salary will be given with prospective advantages.—Apply, by letter, to "M. T. T.", City News Room, 66, Cheapside, London.

TO FORGE AND MILL MANAGERS.—WANTED, an INTELLIGENT and PRACTICAL MAN, not exceeding 35 years of age, as FORGE and MILL MANAGER.—Apply by letter, giving reference as to character and ability, to Messrs. STEPHENS and Co., Ironworks, Northampton.

STEAM-ENGINE.—WANTED, a NEW or SECOND-HAND ENGINE, with or without boiler, 30-horse power.—Address full particulars and lowest price to Mr. JAMES STEPHENS, 43, Moorgate-street, London.

STEAM-ENGINES AND BOILERS.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 20-in. CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE; a 20-in. ditto; with fly-wheel and two winding-barrels.—Apply to the NEATH ABBEY COAL COMPANY, Neath Abbey, Glamorganshire.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENT BONDS for £1000 and £2000, for £650 and £125 respectively. Also, 100 Unity Insurance (Original) Shares, at 9d. prem.—Apply to "J. J.", 12, St. John-street, River-lane, Islington.

TINCROFT MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL SHARES in ARREAR of the CALL of 10s. per share, due 24th June last, are liable to forfeiture, and will be FORFEITED ACCORDINGLY, if the said call be not paid within four weeks to Messrs. Supts. and Co., 77, Lombard-street.

Dated Salvador House, June 10, 1854.

CARBERY WEST MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND.—Notice is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the above company will be HELD at the office of the company, Adelaide Chambers, Gracechurch-street, on Friday, the 1st September next, at One o'clock, to take into consideration the present and future prospects of the company, previously to which date unregistered shareholders are requested to register their scrip.

August 4, 1854.

By order, C. M. MANLEY, Sec.

CWMDYLL ROCK AND GREEN LAKE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The 21st MONTHLY MEETING of this company will be HELD at the Guildhall Hotel, Gresham-street, City, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at One o'clock precisely.

THE GREAT CAMBRIDIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the adventurers, or shareholders, will be HELD at the company's offices, 28, Threadneedle-street, London, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, on Wednesday, the 21st day of September next, for the transacting of the general business of the company, and also to determine upon the amount of dividend to be declared, and to make, alter, and confirm such alterations or additions in and to the Rules and Regulations of the company as may be deemed necessary by the adventurers or shareholders attending such meeting.

By order of the Board, C. T. SHEPPINGTOM, Chairman.

THE GREAT POLGOOTH MINE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the adventurers in this mine will be HELD at the offices, No. 38, Old Broad-street, on Saturday, the 19th August inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the purpose of empowering the committee of management to dispose of such portion of the shares originally represented by scrip certificates, and on which no instalment of the call of 10s. per share has been paid, in such manner as they may consider most desirable for the interest of the adventurers.

By order of the Committee, WM. C. FOULKES, Sec.

CREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this mine will be HELD at the offices of the company, 17, Cornhill, on Wednesday, the 16th day of August, 1854, at Twelve o'clock precisely.

WHEAL SAMSON.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this mine will be HELD at the offices of the company, 17, Cornhill, on Tuesday, the

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120 Alfred Consols (copper), Callack	22 1/2	£23	22 2/3	21 1/2	20 10 0	8—Aug. 1854.
8000 Alford Consols State Quarry	2	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 3 0	0 1 6	July, 1854.
3000 Anglesea Coal Co. (copper)	4	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 0	Nov. 1852.
1240 Balaeswidden (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	6 1/2	—	12 5 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1854.
5000 Bath Holes, W. Orthen, Salop	11 1/2 6 1/2	—	—	10 10 0	0 10 0	April, 1853.
4000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 1/2	—	—	5 18 6	0 7 0	May, 1854.
3000 Black C. (lead), Kirkandbrightshire	5	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 0	July, 1853.
1240 Bowesweddin and Wheal Castle	—	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	May, 1853.
2000 Bodallack (tin, copper), St. Just	9 1/2	280	—	295 5 0	10 0 0	June, 1854.
1900 Bontall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7 1/2	6	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	June, 1851.
5000 Callington (lead, copper), Callington	7 1/2 17 1/2	2	—	1 8 0	0 4 0	Sept. 1854.
1000 Carron (copper, tin), Illogan	15	—	—	225 10 0	2 0 0	April, 1854.
12000 Castle State Quarry	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 1 9	0 0 0	Aug. 1854.
236 Conford (copper), Greenup, Cornwall	7 1/2	20	—	—	—	—
236 Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	125	125 130	32 0 0	2 0 0	June, 1854.
1236 Cwmystwyth (lead), Cardiganshire	60	185	—	40 0 0	3 0 0	May, 1854.
1024 Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	400	—	306 0 0	9 0 0	July, 1854.
12000 Dhuarsie (copper), Ireland	1	—	—	0 1 8	0 1 8	Nov. 1853.
672 Ding-Dong (tin), Gwalia	5	—	—	55 0 0	0 1 8	Oct. 1850.
179 Doleath (copper, tin), Camphorne	237 1/2	75	—	873 4 0	3 0 0	Feb. 1854.
2000 Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	14 1/2	2	—	0 6 6	0 1 6	April, 1853.
300 East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	80	—	4 0 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1853.
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	—	—	238 0 0	2 10 0	April, 1854.
128 East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	—	—	2245 0 0	10 0 0	March, 1852.
12000 East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	5 1/2	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Feb. 1854.
12000 Eyan Mining Company, Derbyshire	3 1/2	—	—	3 3 4	0 10 0	Aug. 1854.
494 Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	—	—	399 7 3	1 10 0	Aug. 1850.
2240 Foxdale, Isle of Man	77 10s. 6d.	25	—	40 7 3	1 0 0	July, 1854.
320 Ditto (New Shares of 25s. each)	15	15	—	1 8 0	0 12 0	July, 1854.
3715 General Mining Co. for Ireland (copper, lead)	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 0 8	0 3 0	June, 1853.
2000 Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	4 1/2	6	—	22 0 0 0	5 0 0	Sept. 1850.
1024 Great Goliath (tin, St. Austell)	12 1/2	13	10 11	0 7 6	0 7 6	Dec. 1852.
119 Great Work (tin), Germany	100	—	—	6 10 0	0 4 0	Oct. 1852.
1024 Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	—	—	171 10 0	5 0 0	May, 1854.
6000 Hington Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3 1/2	—	—	2 12 6	0 7 0	April, 1854.
1000 Holm bush (lead, copper), Callington	25	—	—	0 10 0	0 3 0	May, 1854.
2000 Hollyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	—	—	25 0 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1852.
75 Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	31 13s. 6d.	—	—	350 0 0	5 0 0	March, 1851.
20000 Kennare and West of Ireland	1	—	—	0 1 6	0 1 6	Sept. 1853.
2495 Kennegey (copper), Breage	6s. 7d.	13	—	0 4 0	0 4 0	March, 1854.
785 Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9 1/2	—	—	1 13 0	0 5 0	May, 1854.
20000 Lackmores (copper), Tipperary, Ireland	1	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	July, 1853.
20 Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	—	—	—	—	—
5000 Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	3 1/2 5s.	2	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1851.
160 Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	—	—	1940 0 0	2 0 0	May, 1854.
400 Lishburn (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 1/2	260	—	215 5 0	5 0 0	June, 1854.
6000 Marke Valley (copper), Cardon	41 10s. 6d.	—	—	0 2 6	0 2 6	May, 1853.
5000 Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 1/2	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1853.
5000 Merlin (lead), Flint	—	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1854.
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7 1/2	16	16	25 0 0	0 5 0	March, 1851.
5000 Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanllynn	1	1 1/4	—	37 0 0	0 1 6	Nov. 1853.
470 Newlands Mining Company, Co. Down	50	—	—	313 0 0	2 0 0	July, 1854.
200 North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22 1/2	150	190	249 10 0	4 0 0	Sept. 1853.
149 North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	—	—	2 15 0	0 5 0	June, 1854.
6000 North Wheal Bassett (copper, tin), Illogan	10s. 4d.	16	15 16	70 0 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1854.
1125 North Wheal Croft (copper), Illogan	10s. 4d.	8	—	—	—	—
6400 Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1 1/2	—	—	23 6 0	0 10 0	July, 1853.
500 Peal United (lead), North Derbyshire	7 1/2	—	—	2 12 0	0 10 0	June, 1854.
12000 Perran (tin, copper), Perranuthnoe	11 1/2	280	280	326 0 0	5 0 0	July, 1854.
12000 South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferry	11 1/2 6s. 6d.	10	9 1/2 10	1 15 0	0 7 0	June, 1854.
256 South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	120	—	60 0 0	4 0 0	May, 1854.
248 South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37 1/2	260	270	247 5 0	5 0 0	July, 1854.
1024 Speare Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	—	—	8 3 6	0 2 0	Dec. 1853.
1024 St. Aulay and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	1 1/4	—	0 17 6	0 7 0	April, 1852.
94 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	—	—	588 0 0	8 0 0	Feb. 1854.
1000 Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper)	10 1/2	—	—	12 10 0	—	—
9600 Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beerferry	4 1/2	280	270 280	4 11 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1853.
12000 South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferry	11 1/2 6s. 6d.	10	9 1/2 10	1 15 0	0 7 0	June, 1854.
12000 South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	120	—	1 11 0	0 2 0	June, 1853.
1024 South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37 1/2	260	270	1 11 0	0 2 0	July, 1854.
1024 St. Aulay and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	1 1/4	—	1 15 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1852.
1000 Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper)	10 1/2	—	—	2 12 0	0 5 0	March, 1851.
9600 Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beerferry	4 1/2	280	270 280	2 12 6	0 5 0	July, 1853.
12000 South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	120	—	2 12 6	0 5 0	July, 1854.
12000 South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37 1/2	260	270	2 12 6	0 5 0	July, 1854.
1024 Speare Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	—	—	2 12 6	0 5 0	July, 1854.
1024 St. Aulay and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	1 1/4	—	2 12 6	0 5 0	July, 1854.
94 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	—	—	2 12 6	0 5 0	July, 1854.
9600 Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beerferry	4 1/2	280	270 280	2 12 6	0 5 0	July, 1853.
12000 South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	120	—	2 12 6	0 5 0	July, 1854.
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1024 St. Aulay and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	1 1/4	—	2 12 6	0 5 0	July, 1854.
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12000 South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37 1/2	260	270	2 12 6	0 5 0	July, 1854.
1024 Speare Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	—	—	2 12 6	0 5 0	July, 1854.
1024 St. Aulay and Gry						